FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS
Soviet Union
Vol III No 036
23 February 1982

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

PRAVDA Contrasts USSR, U.S. Zero Option Plans [Kuznetsov, 20 Feb] AA 1
IZVESTIYA Condemns U.S. Arms Talks Position [22 Feb] AA 4
Orekhov Advocates Polish Initiative at Vienna [PRAVDA 20 Feb] AA 5
Serov Rejects U.S. Chemical Weapons Allegations AA 5
Zubkov Comments on U.S. Chemical Weapons Policy AA 6
Mikhaylov Comments on New U.S. Missiles for FRG [PRAVDA 19 Feb] AA 7

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Zagladin on Foreign Policy, Western 'Pessimism' [East Berlin HORIZONT No 7] CC 1
'International Review' on INF, NATO, Chad [Vasilyev in PRAVDA 21 Feb] CC 7
SELSKAYA ZHIZN Hits U.S. CSCE Stand on Poland [Kornilov, 13 Feb] CC 11
Ilichev Speaks at Madrid CSCE Meeting 19 Feb CC 13
TRUD Hits Imperialist Propaganda, Falsifications CC 14
Work of Palme Disarmament Commission Summarized [Shalnev] CC 15

UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S. Considering Pipeline Sanctions on Allies [Tolkunov in PRAVDA 20 Feb] A 1
Comparison of PRAVDA on Reagan Press Conference A 1
Dispatch Sums Up Canadian CP Congress Results A 1

CHINA

Beijing Echoes U.S. Chemical Weapons 'Concoction' [Kornilov] B 1

SOUTH ASIA

Brezhnev Published in India; Message to Readers D 1
Yerevan Radio Reports Armenian-Indian Cooperation D 2
Soviet, Sri Lanka Leaders Exchange Greetings D 2
Sri Lanka Visitors Arrive in Tashkent D 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PRAVDA Cites NHAN DAN Article on SRV-PRC Conflict [20 Feb] E 1
Meeting of Indochina Foreign Ministers Assessed [Skvortsov in PRAVDA 21 Feb] E 3
  Joint Communique Reported [PRAVDA 20 Feb] E 4
Pro-Beijing 'Gangs' Mount Terror in Philippines E 4
Briefs: Intersputnik Station in Laos E 4

EASTERN EUROPE

Jaruzelski Trip To Mark New Stage in Cooperation [Krichevskiy] F 1
Poland's Barszczewski Views USSR Relations [Olennichev] F 1
TRYBUNA LUDU Editor in PRAVDA: 'People's Will' [Bek, 20 Feb] F 1
Grishin, Moscow Delegation Arrive in Budapest F 4
PRAVDA Marks USSR-Hungary Treaty Anniversary [Gerasimov, 18 Feb] F 4
Friendship Anniversary Commemorated in Sofia [APN DAILY REVIEW 12 Feb] F 4
    Brezhnev Greetings F 5

WESTERN EUROPE

Weinberger Compared to 'Roman Governor' [Grigoryants in IZVESTIYA 18 Feb] G 1
Martens Visit to U.S. Seen as Unsuccessful [Drobkov in PRAVDA] G 2
UK Paper's Helmut Schmidt Interview Cited [PRAVDA 21 Feb] G 2
Upcoming Visit by Finnish President Noted G 4
France's Cheysson Interview With NEWSWEEK Cited G 4
Swedish Deputies Seek Nuclear-Free Zone G 5
Konotop Receives Swedish Communist Delegation [PRAVDA 17 Feb] G 5
PRAVDA Views Meeting With Swedish Communists [19 Feb] G 6
Stockholm Meeting on Turkish Trade Unionists G 7
PRAVDA Reports on Dutch Antiwar Movement [Drobkov, 21 Feb] G 7

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

PRAVDA Article Assesses U.S. Policy in Middle East [Primakov, 19 Feb] H 1
U.S. Designs on Gulf Cooperation Council Seen H 4
Imperialist Conspiracies Surface at Trial in PDRY H 4
Iran Foreign Minister's Talks in Libya Reported H 5
Mubarak Paying Official Visit to Oman H 5

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

PRAVDA Views Prospects for Settlement in Chad [21 Feb] J 1
    Fighting Reported J 1
TASS Interviews Foreign Minister of Niger [Solovyev] J 1
Brezhnev Sends Message to Nigerian President J 2
Changes in Zimbabwe Coalition Government Reported J 2
    Nkomo Dismissal J 2
    Government Reshuffle J 2
    Cabinet Meeting J 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

U.S. Policy Toward El Salvador Scored K 1
    Reagan 'Evasive' K 1
    'Patent Embarrassment' [Kurdyumov in PRAVDA 18 Feb] K 1
    Children 'Kidnapped' K 2
PRC Involvement in Latin America Scored [Mashkin] K 3
Guatemalan Revolutionary Forces Need Unity K 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Lubenskil Condemns Uniate Church, Leaders R 1
Uzbek Scientist on Rights of Soviet Muslims R 2
Western Efforts To Incite Nationalism Condemned [Nazirov in KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA 5 Jan] R 3
Tadzhik Supreme Soviet Approves State Plans R 5
  Opening Session [KOMMUNIST Tadzhikistana 12 Dec] R 5
  Concluding Session [KOMMUNIST Tadzhikistana 11 Dec] R 7
Rashidov Attends Ceremony in Tashkent R 7
Latvian Party Plenum Examines Plan Fulfillment R 8
  Plenum Proceedings [SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 3 Dec] R 8
  Voss Report [SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 3 Dec] R 9
Kapitonov Attends Tulskaya Obkom Conference R 22

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Gosplan Chief Views Kazakh Economic Development [KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 1 Jan] S 1

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Political Observer Discusses Agricultural Problems [Letunov] T 1
Uzbek Agricultural Workers Meet in Tashkent T 3

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Ustinov Issues Order on Armed Forces Anniversary V 1
Ustinov Article Published on Armed Forces Day [PRAVDA] V 1
Leaders Attend Moscow Armed Forces Day Meeting V 2
  Petrov Address V 3
Altunin Talk on Armed Forces Anniversary V 4
Kulikov Article on Armed Forces Day Cited [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 21 Feb] V 7
TASS Interviews Gorchakov on Armed Forces Day V 7
General Sobolev Interviewed on Armed Forces V 8
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on Capability of USSR Military [23 Feb] V 10

PRAVDA CONTRASTS USSR, U.S. ZERO OPTION PLANS

PM221501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 82 p 4

[V. Kuznetsov article: "For a Fair 'Zero Option'"]

[Text] How do matters stand in Geneva? Many people feel a lively interest in the course of the Soviet-American talks that are being held there on the limitation of medium-range nuclear arms in Europe. The press reports are extremely laconic: a routine plenary session was held on such and such a date. But there is no shortage of assessments and forecasts in the world press.

The attention of the international public and the mass media is now focused on the position that L.I. Brezhnev set out in his conversation with representatives of the Socialist International Consultative Council on Disarmament. This position was later set out in detail in the 10 February TASS item headlined "Is There or Is There Not To Be Another Spiral in the Arms Race."

The Soviet state's leader reaffirmed that we are prepared to reach agreement right now on the total renunciation by both sides -- East and West -- of all types of medium-range weapons trained on targets in Europe. The Soviet Union could go even further and reach agreement on completely ridding Europe of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. That would be a true "zero option," and the USSR is prepared to conclude it.

Desiring to facilitate agreement in Geneva, the USSR has proposed that a joint document setting out the basic parameters of a future agreement be swiftly formulated. This agreement must cover and take into account all medium-range nuclear armaments -- that is, arms with an operational range (combat radius) of 1,000 km plus -- deployed on European territory and in adjoining waters or intended for use in Europe. It is envisaged that the present number of these weapons (about 1,000 units on each side) be reduced first to 600 units on each side by late 1985 and then to 300 units by late 1990. In the process, of course, the total number of these weapons in the possession of the NATO powers and the Soviet Union would remain equal at all stages.

It also well known that the USSR, desiring to facilitate the reaching of agreement, has proposed a quantitative and qualitative freeze on the two sides' medium-range weapons in Europe for the duration of the talks. Even during this moratorium we would be prepared unilaterally to reduce some part of our medium-range arms in the European part of the USSR.

Assessing the situation at the Geneva talks, L.I. Brezhnev noted that the initial stage is prompting definite wariness in view of the American side's clear reluctance to seek a basis for a mutually acceptable understanding. That assessment was immediately borne out. President R. Reagan had scarcely heard of the new Soviet proposals before he announced, in a clear endeavor to lessen their attractiveness in the eyes of European and world public opinion, that the U.S. delegation in Geneva had submitted a draft treaty on the issue of medium-range nuclear missile weapons for consideration by the USSR.

But what kind of draft is it? The same old "zero option" that has already been rejected as unacceptable by the Soviet Union. Even the New York TIMES has been forced to admit that the draft "represents no substantial change in U.S. policy." To insist on what is known to be unacceptable to the other side is by no means the best method of conducting talks. And the same goes for official Washington's hasty negative reaction to the new Soviet proposals, which realistically-minded people are hailing for their businesslike and constructive nature and their readiness for a truly fair balance of the sides' interests and for a sensible compromise.

So our country's position is clear. When you compare it with what was stated during L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG, and even earlier from the 26th CPSU Congress rostrum, you cannot help seeing just how principled and consistent the USSR's line on creating a nuclear-free Europe is.

The initiatives that the Soviet Union has now put forward open the way for a cardinal solution of the problem of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

What is the U.S. position regarding this problem, when examined in greater deatil?

It was first set out by the U.S. President on 18 November 1981 in Washington's National Press Club. The "zero option" proposed by R. Reagan envisages the complete dismantling of the Soviet medium-range nuclear potention -- the SS-4, SS-5 and SS-20 missiles. All that is offered in response is the abandonment of the deployment, planned for 1983, of 572 Pershing II and cruise missiles in a number of West European NATO countries.

Thus, what does not yet exist is being abandoned, leaving everything in the Pentagon and NATO European nuclear arsenals untouched in its original form. And an attempt is being made to leave the American forward-based nuclear weapons in Europe -- the F-111, FB-111 and F-4 aircraft and the A-6 and A-7 aircraft aboard carriers off the shores of our continent -- completely untouched. An attempt is also being made to exclude another component from the overall strategic balance in Europe -- Britain's 64 ballistic missiles and 55 bombers and France's 98 missiles and 46 bombers.

That is the kind of "equation" that Washington has drawn up and declared to be "fair." The Soviet Union is being told to junk its nuclear shield, but there is no intention of beating the North Atlantic nuclear sword into plowshares. Washington clearly understands fairness as violation of the principle of equality and identical security -- the be-all and end-all of modern international politics.

Small wonder that even in America itself the opinion is being expressed that R. Reagan's draft is unfair and is incorrect in its computation of the two sides' medium-range nuclear weapons. The widely publicized American version of the "zero option" is essentially a "pseudozero option," the prominent military specialist T. Gervasi, for instance, stated in the New York TIMES.

The merits of the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union -- honest, fair, realistic and well-reasoned proposals -- stand out all the more prominently and sharply against this background.

The USSR's proposals, which constitute a program for curtailing nuclear arms in Europe, are not dictated by short-term expediency. The international public sees them as another manifestation of the USSR's traditional and trustworthy commitment to a policy of peace and disarmament.

In fact, people in our country began thinking about "zero options," not just on a European but on a global scale, back at the dawn of Soviet power. V.I. Lenin called disarmament "socialism's ideal." It was the Soviet land that was the first world state to put forward practical proposals for the formulation of measures for universal and complete disarmament. At the Geneva conference in 1922 and at the Geneva conference 10 years later the USSR proposed a program for the universal reduction of armaments. Back in 1946 it was none other than the Soviet Union that called for the production and use of nuclear weapons to be banned. There is virtually no version of a complete or partial solution of the disarmament problem that the Soviet Union has not put forward. Over 130 specific proposals in the postwar period alone are evidence of its desire to solve the problem.

If the West's ruling circles had subscribed to the Soviet proposals, the arms race would not have assumed the menacing scale that it has now. Nor would the question of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe have become so acute.

This issue did not arise through the fault of the USSR but as a result of the pernicious actions of those who moved their offensive nuclear potential up close to the borders of the Soviet Union and its allies a long time ago.

The problem has seriously exacerbated as a result of the NATO leadership's decision to "upgrade" the NATO West European garrison with new U.S. nuclear systems. When embarking on this risky and dangerous step, did the NATO leaders consider the possibility and necessity of a genuine "zero option" for the problem of nuclear armaments in Europe? Hardly. Two factors forced them to take up this formula that is attractive to the peace-loving public after the event the firm, principled position of the USSR, which stated that under no circumstances would it allow the Pentagon and NATO nuclear superiority, and the mass antimissile movement launched in Europe.

Now a quarrel has even flared up in the West over who was the first to say "but." West German leading spheres allege that it was they who were the "fathers" of the "zero option" formula. Italian Defense Minister L. Lagorio asserts that the "zero option" is an "Italian-West German idea." If you listen to the U.S. President, however, it is Washington that should be given the patent for the invention.

Nonetheless, a genuine "zero option," that is a reciprocal, equivalent and uniform renunciation of nuclear armaments in Europe by both sides, to all appearances does not really form part of transatlantic plans. To this day they are nurturing projects of a different kind.

On 26 August 1981 the U.S. President announced the transition to full-scale production of the neutron weapon. On 2 October R. Reagan make public the creation of an armada of "cruise missiles" (about 4,000), an airborne force consisting of 100 B-1 bombers and the first batch of MC ICBM's. A record U.S. military budget was also approved. All this was obviously timed for the start of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. The White House even deemed it necessary to give the Senate a strict warning that any step curbing the Pentagon's insatiable appetites "would undermine U.S. positions at the very outset of the Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear armaments." In its opinion, the buildup of strategic armaments is essential precisely "at a time when we are beginning an important new round of nuclear arms reduction talks." And so the old song comes round again: Arming in order (allegedly) to disarm....

Those who are disinclined to take the White House's metamorphoses on trust are reasonably asking: Why has it suddenly been smitten with love for the idea of the "zero option" when even recently it did not consider it worth a penny? At a press conference the U.S. secretary of state was reminded that during his trip to Bonn and West Berlin in September he had called the "zero option" a ludicrous idea. However hard A. Haig tried to find a way out of his awkward position, there was ultimately nothing for it but to confirm that yes, he had called the idea ludicrous. We also recall that in late October U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger opposed the inclusion of even a mention of the "zero option" in the communique of the NATO nuclear planning group session with all his might.

Why was Washington decided to take up a slogan it initially found so undesirable?

First, the United States has resolved to try to earn itself some propaganda capital and to appear in the eyes of its own public and the overseas public as a "peacemaker." Second, it has thought it best not to aggravate still further relations with its allies in West Europe who are suffering from Washington's extremism and have been obliged to maneuver in the fact of the mass antimissile movement. Finally, the transatlantic politicians intended -- and this is the main consideration -- to shift the responsibility onto the USSR in the event of the failure of the Geneva talks, accusing it of being reluctant to embark on the "radical measures" allegedly proposed by Washington, and thus to obtain a pretext for deploying its nuclear missiles in West Europe.

One U.S. Congressman called this "peace program" of Reagan's a "master stroke." But if it is indeed a stroke then it will soon be reminiscent of a boomerang effect.

The peoples know how to tell when there is an honest desire to come to a mutually acceptable agreement and a truly just "zero option" and when there is an unseemly attempt to outmaneuver a partner in talks with the aid of "strokes" proscribed in international practice.

The peoples have already made their choice -- a choice in favor of a nuclear-free Europe and not a nuclear Europe, for the population of which it is wished to prepare the fate of tin soldiers melting in the flames of war. Anyone who is reluctant to consider the peoples' will runs the risk of dooming himself and his policy to bankruptcy. Recent events show that Washington cannot discount the factor of world public opinion.

On 26 January meetings were held in Geneva between the USSR foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state. They concluded that there are fundamental differences between the sides' positions, differences which remain unsurmounted. However, it was agreed that the USSR and U.S. delegations will continue their discussion of specific issues of limiting nuclear armaments in Europe.

The specific new peace initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev are addressed to the United States and its NATO partners. Solid and serious, they aim for the same kind of response. At the same time the USSR's proposals are also addressed to the peoples, building up their will, resolve and energy in the struggle against the threat of nuclear war. As for Reagan's "zero option," a political "zero" remains a zero however much you insist on it.

The Soviet initiatives open up before the governments and peoples a truly historic opportunity -- that of saving Europe and with it the entire planet from the danger of a nuclear conflagration.

IZVESTIYA CONDEMNS U.S. ARMS TALKS POSITION

LD221746 Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 22 Feb, TASS -- "Despite wide-spread criticism and contrary to common sense, the United States is going to stick to its position at the talks in Geneva", the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today, commenting on Soviet-U.S. negotiations on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe.

"Without waiting till the Americans get acquainted at least in general with the latest Soviet initiative called upon to get the Geneva talks really going, Washington hurried with its reply. And the reply, alas, is negative", the paper writes. "The White House, according to statements made by its spokesmen, is unwilling even to consider the specified proposals submitted by the Soviet side and continues to insist on its own approach to the solution of the problem as the only possible subject of further discussions. The haste with which the U.S. leadership rejected our new peace initiative and the irritated and offended tone accompanying the U.S. move cannot but cause doubts as of the intentions of the U.S. side," the paper writes.

"How can one explain the White House's consent to the Geneva talks?" the paper asks. "This is a forced step concealing definite plans... The purpose of this step is to calm down the public opinion in the United States and NATO countries. In the meanwhile the production of 'Pershings' is gaining momentum. In the next budget year it is planned to spend about two billion dollars on their production, that is twice as much as the Pentagon asked last June for similar purposes. And one more symptom: the decision of the White House to go ahead with the production of binary chemical weapons. As is known, the United States is going to keep these weapons in Western Europe and to use cruise missiles as a means of their delivery".

In a word, there will be both lethal charges and delivery vehicles to match. Combined with other facts this shows where the U.S. administration is heading and what its preferences are," IZVESTIYA underlines.

OREKHOV ADVOCATES POLISH INITIATIVE AT VIENNA

PM221143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 82 p 5

[Boris Orekhov "Commentator's Column": "Weighty Words"]

[Text] Vienna -- An important event has occurred at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe. On behalf of the immediate participants in the talks -- the GDR, Poland, the USSR and the CSSR -- the Polish delegation has submitted a draft "first-stage agreement on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe and related measures."

It would be hard to overestimate the new initiative of the socialist states, which are striving to extricate the Vienna talks from their impasse and give them a fruitful character. This is now the 10th year of discussions within the walls of the Hofburg's Redoutensaal, yet the balance sheet for the talks has still to be supplemented by a single agreed, fixed provision and none of the key aspects of the problem of reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe has been resolved.

The impasse at the Vienna talks is the direct result of the noncontructive stance of the West, which has hitherto shown no readiness to seek just and mutually acceptable solutions. An analysis of the Hofburg discussions shows essentially that two lines of international policy are clashing there.

One of these lines, that of the socialist community countries, is aimed at relaxing international tension and eliminating the threat of war, containing and limiting the arms race and seeking mutually acceptable understandings.

This fair and realistic line is opposed by the NATO countries' line, which is characterized by unfounded claims, the absence of a genuine desire to opt for a businesslike search for mutually acceptable understandings and a gamble on securing unilateral military advantages.

Proceeding from the approximate balance of forces that has emerged between East and West in central Europe and the wish to prevent the violation of that balance, as well as from the experience built up at the talks, the socialist countries deem it reasonable and feasible to agree on measures for a mutual radical, or, at least initially, partial, reduction in the level of dangerous confrontation in the agreed region, with strict observance of the principle of not harming the sides' security. It is well known that at the end of the previous round of talks the Soviet delegation, together with the GDR, Polish and CSSR delegations, submitted an official proposal to begin practical work on the text of an agreement from the beginning of the present round and to set up an editorial working group for this aim. So far there has been no constructive answer to this proposal from the West.

The socialist states are now taking a new step forward by proposing the draft agreement. It contains all the requisite components of an understanding making it possible to begin the practical implementation of the task facing the participants in the Vienna talks. The acceptance of this agreement would extricate the talks from the impasse.

SEROV REJECTS U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS ALLEGATIONS

LD221800 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 22 Feb 82

["A New Subversive Act by Washington" -- TASS headline; by TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Feb, TASS -- "U.S. news agencies have informed the world that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is preparing another act of subversion against the USSR. It has worked out a 'secret report' alleged to contain some 'evidence' of the use by the Soviet Union of chemical weapons in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan.

And although the details of the report are still kept secret, what has leaked into the press about it permits some conclusions.

A new fabrication concocted by the American espionage and subversion department contains the old inventions about some "yellow rains" and "micotoxins" allegedly to be of Soviet origin" -- inventions which have already been repeatedly refuted by both Western scientists and UN experts. It is significant that on the very same day the news media reported about the CIA paper. The leader of the UN group investigating into whether or not toxic substances are being used against the anti-government formations in Afghanistan said that he had no data to support the report's allegations.

And it is not surprising since there is no such data and there can be none. On the contrary, however, there is irrefutable evidence that the bandits, supported by Washington and Beijing, used in Afghanistan chemical grenades "made in U.S.A.." The producer of these grenades is known: It is the "Federal Laboratories, Pennsylvania."

Another notable fact is that several days before the CIA report was mentioned, poisonous chemicals were discovered in Kampuchea. Scores of innocent people suffered from those chemicals, and these chemicals were not "made in the USSR."

Charged with these substances was ammunition with which the Thai artillery shelled the border areas of Kampuchea in the province of Battambang. Considering the close ties between the Thai military and Washington, it is only logical to assume that these shells had come from overseas.

Another question to be answered is why Washington needed the lie about the "Soviet chemical weapons" in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan? There can be no two opinions about that. This is nothing but a diversionary manoeuvre to try to justify in the eyes of the world public the sinister decision of the U.S. administration on a large-scale production of a new type of chemical weapons. On slandering the Soviet Union, which, unlike the United States, has never employed combat toxic chemicals, the Washington propagandists wish to make the American taxpayers part with new billions of dollars for the Pentagon. At the same time, using the myth about the "Soviet chemical menace" they wish to prepare the peoples of Western Europe and other countries for accepting in their territories new U.S. chemical weapons, to reconcile them to the thought about the possibility of a chemical war. But will the peoples agree to the monstrous plans of making whole continents into giant gas chambers? A highly unlikely prospect.

ZUBKOV COMMENTS ON U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS POLICY

LD202214 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Commentary by Soviet television and radio political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] Good evening, comrades. I shall begin the commentary with a few figures. In the last fiscal year the U.S. administration spent $260 million for the production of new chemical weapons systems, and $455 million have been assigned for the current year, $810 million next year and almost $1.5 billion the year after. Stocks of chemical weapons in the United States now exceed 150,000 tons. That comprises over 3 million shells, tens of thousands of bombs and other chemical weapons. The Pentagon plans envisage bringing their total number to 5 million units and American military experts even state that chemical weapons possess good points. That is what they say: good points. They mean that these weapons, while annihilating people, will cause no damage at all to buildings and equipment.

U.S. Brigadier General (Rodgers) simply thinks that poisonous substances are a humane weapon in war. Why, he asked, in view of warfare methods that lead to burning men alive, depriving them of limbs or part of their face or leaving them blind or out of their minds, do we consider gas or bacteriological warfare unacceptable? It is not difficult to prove -- I continue to quote the American general literally -- that the toxins, that is, poisonous substances, are among the most humane of all existing weapons.

Trying to justify the chemical rearmament program, American propaganda states that this is being done only for defensive purposes. Defensive purposes? Then why is the United States the only state which voted against the UN General Assembly resolution calling for a ban on the production and deployment of new types of chemical weapons and why did Washington refuse to continue the talks with the Soviet Union on the prohibition of deadly types of chemical weapons -- and that at a time when the signing of a document seemed to be very feasible. All this shows that it is not at all a matter of containing Soviet potential, as is said by the Western press, but of pursuing the militarist policy of Washington through the unrestrained stockpiling of weapons, including chemical weapons.

And now in Pine Bluff they are constructing a plant for the production of binary gas. After the FRG, where American chemical substances have been stored a long time, they are preparing new storage places in Britain and Italy. According to a TASS statement on the U.S. stockpiling of various kinds of mass destruction weapons, international security can be assured only through talks -- through a search for solutions aimed at ensuring the implementation of effective disarmament measures, including the prohibition of chemical weapons. The Soviet Union resolutely advocates this.

MIKHAYLOV COMMENTS ON NEW U.S. MISSILES FOR FRG

PM221121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 82 p 5

[Vladimir Mikhaylov "Commentator's Column": "Pershings for the Bundeswehr"]

[Text] Bonn -- Preparations for yet another step along the road of building up armaments in West Europe are being completed in secret, out of public sight. It has been learned that the United States is holding talks with the FRG on handing over to the Bundeswehr a new type of American missile capable of delivering nuclear charges.

The talks have reached the final stage. Citing "data from the Netherlands Defense Committee," the newspaper FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU writes that there is talk of the agreement whereby the West German army is to be supplied with 80 Pershing I-B missiles "in the most modern version." "We have been told that all the problems have now been removed," a spokesman for the Netherlands Defense Committee told the paper.

This report has been confirmed in Bonn government circles. The agreement will probably be concluded in May of this year. The new American missiles are reportedly "to replace old ones."

The Bundeswehr is indeed now equipped with Pershing I-A missiles. Their range is 750 km. The nuclear warheads for them are under American control. The new missiles, called Pershing I-B, are more accurate. Their range is increased and approaches the level for medium-range missiles -- with a range of 1,000 km plus.

The West German public has been alerted, first by the secrecy surrounding the talks with the United States and now by the persistence with which the reequipping of the Bundeswehr is being portrayed as "having nothing to do" with the 1979 NATO missile decision. According to this decision Pershing II missiles with a range embracing the European part of the USSR are to be deployed on West German soil as from late 1983. It has been reported that at the same time the Bundeswehr will also receive Pershing II missiles "with a curtailed range." Now that it has been learned that a new agreement is under preparation it is natural to fear that the new American missiles for the West German Army are by no means "merely a modification" but are a transition to a qualitatively new level in the Bundeswehr's missile equipment.

It is worth noting that the report of the agreement between the United States and the FRG came from the "Netherlands Defense Committee". The sensitive reaction of the FRG's neighbors to each step in building up the Bundeswehr's military might is understandable.

ZAGLADIN ON FOREIGN POLICY, WESTERN 'PESSIMISM'

AU201710 East Berlin HORIZONT No 7/1982 in German pp 3-4

[Article by Vadim Zagladin, CPSU Central Committee member and first deputy chief of the Central Committee International Department: "We Look to the Future With Hope and Confidence"]

[Text] As is known, many Western prognoses on the development of international events in 1982 are not too optimistic -- on the contrary. Why is that so? Is it possible that the authors of such prophecies are under the influence of an accumulation of not so pleasant circumstances, which have been going on constantly over the last 5 years? Or are they proceeding from the long-term plans of imperialist staffs, which do not intend -- at least not at all up to now -- to refrain from a deepening of confrontation with the world of socialism? Or are they under the influence of the really unpleasant situation in the entire Western world, which is floating in the cold water of economic difficulties and political instability?

Facts remain facts, in the West the pessimism is obvious. Yet we also have to face the question of whether this pessimism is justified? Must we, too, the citizens of the socialist world, look to the future with concern? An answer to this question presupposes a review of the recent past as well as some thoughts on the trends of present development, which finally determine our future.

"Policy of Strength" Doomed To Fail

The 1980's started in an atmosphere of increased confrontation and growing international tension. The causes for the aggravation of confrontation have their roots deep in the social sphere, in the sphere of the class struggle. The essence of the matter is that in the course of the 1970's, imperialism suffered a number of serious defeats. They were not accidental, individual defeats, but such -- as Erich Honecker stated in the SED Central Committee report to the 10th party congress - that reflect "the trend toward weakening the internal and external positions of imperialism, which is linked with the aggravation of the general crisis." Especially this circumstance, that is not the accidental but the legal character of the gradual loss of positions of the old order, has caused concern among leading politicians in the imperialist world.

From now on the striving "to reach something unattainable -- to set up a barrier on the way to progressive changes in the world and to again control the fate of peoples" has become the main idea of their entire policy, as Leonid Brezhnev stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress. In other words, it is a policy of social regression, a course of social revanchism.

But just as a policy of progress, that is a policy oriented toward the future, requires peace and creativity, a policy of regression which tries to revive something that has irretrievably sunk in the past calls for aggression and destruction. In other words, "antidetente" has developed as a direct reflection of the deepening crisis of the imperialist system of domination in the field of foreign policy.

Peaceful Coexistence -- Only Realistic Policy

As is known, the course of "antidetente," that is the course of confrontation, is nothing new. Such a policy has been pursued by imperialism in the past -- for instance at the end of the 1940's and during the 1950's. Thus it is not by chance that in the American press now one frequently finds comparisons of the attitude of the present U.S. administration with the cold war of that time. These comparisons are justified to a certain extent. But at the same time, one must state that the present course of Washington is characterized by other decisive features.

If, earlier, imperialism actually had a military superiority over socialism, there is now a military-strategic parity between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. In other words, there is a "policy of strength," but the forces necessary for its implementation no longer exists."

This is the essence of the matter today. And this is also the far-reaching cause for the fact that the present foreign political courage of the United States is inevitably doomed to fail.

There is no doubt that this has also been realized on the other side of the Atlantic, but in a different way. Experienced and reasonably thinking politicians, like for instance George Kennan, who take into account the present real balance of power appeal for pursuing the only realistic policy — the policy of peaceful coexistence and cooperation with the countries of socialism. Others, not so experienced and reasonable, call for continuing the confrontation without paying attention to the possible consequences for the United States itself. With their slogans, they want to restore the "position of strength," eliminate the parity and regain the military superiority of the United States over socialism. Their course aims at an unreasonable and unlimited continuation of the armament spiral.

In this connection one must not omit that, as Erich Honecker stressed at the 10th SED Congress, "the striving for military superiority is most closely linked with the economic interests of the multinationals." The latter try to compensate by great military orders those losses which are caused by the numerous fluctuations in the production, inflation and other phenomena of the deepening crisis of the capitalist system.

We used the term "doomed to fail." Does that mean that the American stick has become completely ineffectual? Of course not. To underestimate the opponent is as dangerous as to overestimate him. Moreover, one must see that the actions of the United States can inflict very great damage to the cause of peace as well as to many countries and peoples, including the NATO allies of the United States. If we say that the American policy of confrontation is doomed to fail, we above all mean that attempts to want to solve today's problems between the two systems from a position of strength or even by a war are devoid of all commonsense.

Fear As a Consequence of the General Crisis of Capitalism

From some declarations of American politicians one learns that in their heads there are also such calculations of using the arms race and the development of newer and newer arms as a means for blackmailing the world of socialism.

The party congresses of the fraternal parties of the countries of the socialist community in the years 1979-1981 made it clear that any attempt to blackmail the socialist world is doomed to fail. The peoples of the socialist countries will leave no doubt that imperialism will not succeed in gaining military superiority. Concerning the political side of this matter, the tests of the past years clearly prove that, in the international arena, socialism is capable not only of rebuffing its opponents but also of gaining important new successes in the struggle for world peace.

Somewhere inside their heads our political opponents understand this -- also those in Washington. Their pessimism, their fear of the future is above all due to this. In reality, the Washingtonians and other capitalist panic-mongers are not afraid of an "aggression of socialism" -- as they constantly try to insinuate to us -- but of their own future.

It is that fear which produces the helplessness in the struggle against the consequences of the general crisis of capitalism. "The new dimensions of the ideological war preparations...are not only supposed to provide the 'advocates of intensified armament' with the reasons for their intensified armament, but at the same time are to justify all the ailments and crimes, everything inhumane that imperialism at present produces internally and externally." This statement of the 10th SED Congress exactly reveals the actual background for the present new wave of anti-communist and antisocialist propaganda in the capitalist countries. The present pessimism of the West therefore has far-reaching objective roots. It is the pessimism of the monopoly bourgeoisie in the highest and last phase of development of the capitalist society.

When the line presently pursued by imperialism became more or less clear, the countries of the socialist community were forced to think about working out a corresponding reaction to this course. The phases and milestones of this work were the Crimea meeting of the leaders of the fraternal countries, the meetings of the political consultative committee of the countries of the Warsaw Pact in the period from 1978 to 1980, and the party congresses of the fraternal parties of our community. They produced the following results: The fraternal countries will give an unequivocal brush-off to the aggressive line of imperialism, and at the same time will continue their principled course aimed at strengthening peaceful coexistence, at continuing and strengthening detente as well as at making progress in the direction of ending the arms race.

Not everyone in the West immediately understood the essence and significance of this, our course. Sometimes doubts were expressed, whether it was sufficiently realistic. Such questions were, as one could see, asked from different viewpoints; for instance by advocates of the "hard" line and confrontation. They not only asked questions but also indicated that the quietness and restraint of socialist diplomacy were only to conceal its weakness and lack of sufficient possibilities to oppose the "activities" of the West. All these "indications", however, which had no real basis, only reflected one thing; that is, the striving to provoke a "nervous" reaction by us.

But the socialist foreign policy has enormous experience. It is guided by texted, Marxist-Leninist parties which -- and this is clear -- were not to be provoked and which continued their principled course. However, friends also expressed doubts whether the course chosen by socialism in answer to the provocations of the West would be sufficiently realistic. They asked whether there are sufficient possibilities for implementing such a course and whether it is in line with the real balance of power in the world. These were questions which were dictated by a true concern for socialism and peace. The socialist foreign policy has carefully taken into account the general balance of power in the world in working out its course and, of course, has above all taken into consideration the real possibilities of the socialist community.

Massive Attacks on Real Socialism

As is known, real socialism is at present subjected to massive attacks of the most different character by the forces hostile to it. Of course this is foremost imperialism, which uses all its forces. The arsenal includes military blackmail and attempts to play off the socialist countries against each other. A constant ideological-psychological war is being waged against the entire socialist world. At present such countries as Poland, Cuba and Vietnam are subjected to particular pressure. Finally, of course, all the arrows of imperialist policy are directed against the Soviet Union, the greatest and most powerful socialist country.

The class enemy, who has increased his pressure on socialism, -- proceeds from the fact that the countries of the community are at present in a responsible period which is not easy to master, a period of transition to an intensive development with production oritented toward quality and consumption. On the one hand, the class enemy wants to make use, at all costs, of the specific problems of this period, which are even increased by the effects of the crisis-like phenomena in the economy of the nonsocialist world; and on the other hand he wants to further aggravate these problems and set up barriers to their solution.

It is a fact that in the years of detente, imperialism could convince itself in practice that under peaceful conditions socialism -- just as all other forces of social progress -- is provided with favorable possibilities for its own development, which even now is in sharp contrast to the instability in the Western world.

Support by Forces of Social Progress

Today, socialism enjoys the moral and active support of all true forces of social progress. This was vividly demonstrated at the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress, and at the party congresses of the other fraternal parties of the countries of the socialist community as well as at the meeting on the work of the periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, which took place in Prague in November last year. The delegations of communist, revolutionary-democratic and leftist-socialist parties as well as national liberation organizations present there declared with a convincing majority: We are at the side of real socialism, its successes are the successes of the cause of peace and social progress; we are convinced that the future belongs to socialism.

The declarations of leading politicians of certain communist organizations, coming up now and then, who try to discover signs of a "crisis" in the development of modern socialism, doubt its possibilities and prospects and, in addition, also try to deny the truly socialist nature of the countries of our community look particularly deplorable against this background. Whether they want to or not, the manner of these politicians' actions firstly unequivocally supports imperialism and backs its propaganda, and secondly inflects damage on their own peoples and parties, as well as on their struggle for a socialist future, and deprives them of their prospects.

The main think, however, is that all declarations of a "crisis" of socialism are simply a lie. This is best illustrated by the reality of the socialist community.

-- In economic respects, the CEMA countries remain -- as was stated at the congresses of our parties -- the most dynamically developing countries of the world, although the past years were not exactly the best ones for the national economies of a number of socialist states.

-- In social respects, the achievements of the countries of our community are of an epochal character: Guaranteed full-employment, a constant increase in the education and culture of the people, improvement of public health and social supplies, increasing care for children and citizens in need and so on. All that is in direct contradiction to the dismantling of the masses' social achievements, going on in the West.

-- In political respects, socialism has actually provided the masses with the possibility of more and more actively participating in the management of society, of discussing and solving all practical questions independently -- starting in the enterprises, the LPG's [Agricultural Producer Cooperatives] and schools up to the state as a whole. In addition, in all countries of the community there is constant and unceasing work on improving the system of socialist democracy. Whatever problems we meet on the way to socialism, we will not allow what has already been achieved to be torn away from us, provided, of course, that the communists, the workers class and their allies vigilantly defend their achieveemnts and rebuff in time all antisocialist forces -- irrespective of the disguise under which they may appear. The events in Poland again prove the importance of this vigilance and the defense of socialism. Socialism solves its problems, it transcends new borders in creative work, and will advance further and further -- there are no doubts about that -- on the way to communism.

Changes in Favor of Peace and Democracy

In working out their course in international affairs, our countries have to take into account not only the possibilities of socialism but also the entire situation in the world. And this situation is such that, irrespective of the increase of confrontation and the growing tension, the actual balance of power in the world has not changed. If there were some changes in this field, then they were -- as earlier -- to the advantage of peace, democracy and the freedom of peoples.

For example: The new "fit" or the "policy of strength" is not only expressed in the intensification of the arms race and the increased pressure on world socialism, but also in an aggravated policy of suppression of national liberation movements, in a policy of political and military pressure on the revolutionar -democratic countries, forces and organizations.

All these are phenomena which in principle are not new. On the other hand, however, imperialism today is compelled to pursue such a policy under completely different conditions than earlier. In the 1970's the elimination of the colonial empires was practically completed. The domination of the "classical" colonial rulers and racists is finally coming to an end. Today even leading imperialist politicians know that no one will succeed in restoring the colonial past in its earlier form.

Under these conditions, the new wave of violence vis-a-vis the revolutionary-democratic countries and forces pursues specific aims. This was discussed in detail at the 26th CPSU Congress. "The strengthening of the independence of the liberated countries is not liked by the imperialists. They try with thousands of means and methods to tie these countries to them in order to dispose of their natural resources in an even more unhindered way and to use their territories for their strategic intentions." However, it is a fact that the balance of power between the peoples of the former colonial world, struggling for their national and social liberation, and imperialism has changed decisively, and that again to the disadvantage of imperialism. This is demonstrated among other things by the successful struggle of the peoples of Angola and Mozambique, Ethiopia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Madagascar and the Seychelles, who repelled the direct attacks of imperialism and its allies. This is demonstrated by the achievements of the Kampuchean and Afghan peoples in warding off intervention and resuming a peaceful life. This is finally demonstrated by the courage of the patriots of Nicaragua and Grenada, the liberation fighters of El Salvador and other Central American republics which are struggling against U.S.-American imperialism and its puppets.

Increasing Differentiation in the Capitalist Camp

Another illustrative proof of the continued change in the balance of power to the advantage of the cause of peace is the development of a peace movement against the arms race, against nuclear missiles, which has gained a hitherto unknown strength in Western Europe, the United States and other parts of the world. This powerful independent movement in which, among others, pacifist, ecological and other movements are united, is today a new, independent phenomenon in the international arena. It shows the increasing discreditation of imperialism and its reactionary policy, as well as the real possibility to isolate the most aggressive imperialist forces and force them into the defensive.

More evidence of this is the deepening political differentiation with respect to the questions of war and peace, as well as to the question of relations with the socialist countries, which is now taking place in the capitalist camp, particularly in Western Europe. These European countries that bore the brunt of two world wars are particularly sensitive where the problem of preventing a nuclear weapons conflict is involved. All the more so since the United States has unambiguously picked Europe as the "main theater of war." On the other hand, it is particularly these countries which experienced in the 1970's -- much more than the United States -- the advantages of detente and cooperation with the socialist states. And they do not want to lose these advantages at all.

In other words, the foreign policy course outlined by our parties fully and entirely agrees with the realities. It takes into consideration the distribution and relationship of powers in the international arena. The optimistic course of socialist foreign policy, which is aimed at overcoming confrontation and continuing detente, springs from both the existence of socialism itself and from the present general situation in the world.

Several positive events took place late last year despite the confrontation policy of the most aggressive imperialist forces.

These comprise:

-- Leonid Brezhnev's visit to Bonn, which reaffirmed the fruitful nature of the dialogue between European states on the basic issues of the present, and the usefulness of a constant trend towards detente in Europe. Proof of this also was Erich Honecker's meeting with Helmut Schmidt;

-- The resumption of the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, which implied the United States' abandoning its earlier irreconciliable stance;

-- The foiling of the plans of domestic and foreign counterrevolution, of the plans of imperialism and its lackeys which were aimed at restoring capitalism in People's Poland, and the onset of the process of stabilizing the socialist system in that country. This undoubtedly involves a serious defeat of imperialism, something which is also expressed by the vehemence of its response to the resolute measures of the Polish comrades in defense of socialism.

Also, since the end of last year, a distinct activation of the communist movement can be noticed whose platform is the struggle for peace, against imperialism and anticommunist reaction, and for the defense of socialism. The overwhelming majority of the communist movement, which acted in a united front with the revolutionary-democratic parties, is engaged in an active and offensive struggle against the enemies of peace and socialism.

Erich Honecker drew the following conclusion at the 10th SED Congress: "As previously, that positive fundamental tendency is decisive, which it was possible to implement above all thanks to the strength of the Soviet Union and our socialist community, thanks to its untiring efforts." As can be seen, this conclusion remains applicable even today.

A Witches' Dance Around Events in Poland

Naturally the behavior of the West, particularly of Washington, taken by itself offers no particular cause for optimism. On the other hand, it is worthwhile considering whether this attitude does not constitute an affirmation of the successes of the peace forces? Is it not first and foremost an indication of the powerless rage which has seized the partisans of the aggressive "policy of strength" in the face of these successes: Be that as it may, Washington's hysterical campaign concerning the events in Poland has not halted the struggle of the peace forces for preventing war. And it is not that campaign which will determine the outcome of this struggle.

The course and outcome of this struggle ultimately depend on the basic, fundamental processes which are now taking place. First and foremost the further consolidation of the main force of peace and social progress, the socialist community, is important. The successes scored by the peoples of our countries in work, the permanent consolidation of society, the perfection of its democratic foundations, the safeguarding of their ideological unity -- all this combined has created a durable basis not only for the defense of socialist gains but also for the growing brilliance of the vivid, real socialism -- that society which has come about through the creative work of millions of people and which dependably defends the interests of its citizens.

The course and outcome of this struggle will also depend to no small degree on the progress and cohesion of the liberated countries, particularly of the revolutionary-democratic ones. The number of these countries is constantly increasing, and their role in the international arena is being felt increasingly. They occupy and extremely important place in the Nonaligned Movement where they are collaborating with peace-loving states such as India, Nigeria and Mexico.

In consolidating peace, a great deal -- this is self-evident -- will also depend on the further development of relations of peaceful coexistence between the socialist countries and the capitalist states. Unfortunately, the policy of Washington which is inconsistent in this respect and lacks principles, but also the policy of other NATO countries, makes this matter difficult.

There are no doubts as far as the readiness of our community is concerned. But socialism can only develop its relations with the capitalist world on the basis of the principles of equality, noninterference in internal affairs, and strict observance of assumed obligations.

Activities of Broadest Social Circles

Under the present conditions, it is of particular importance that the actions of the states and governments are supported by activities of the broadest social circles. After all, the salvation of hundreds of millions of people from destruction, the preservation of the values of culture and civilization created over the centuries and millenniums are a general matter which truly concerns all peoples. Also in 1982, the representatives of the public who have united in movements to defend peace must have a lot of energy, persistence and steadiness to achieve the goals which they have set themselves.

This applies all the more since those forces which are striving to intensify and expand the arms race will stop at nothing and try to confuse the peace fighters, to put them off their goals by mendacious propaganda. The convincing and clear unmasking of this propaganda, a propaganda of hate and hostility which poisons the consciousness of the masses and which suggests -- under the pretext of warring off a "danger from the East" -- the idea of the unavoidability or the possibility of a nuclear war, is an important prerequisite for the success of the cause of peace.

The problems which mankind has to face are complicated, and their solution demands a high sense of responsibility and great efforts. For the forces of imperialism and reaction in no way intend to lay down their arms. To sum up, however, we have no reason to be pessimistic. We can look to the future with hope and confidence.

'INTERNATIONAL REVIEW' ON TNF, NATO, CHAD

PM221311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 82 p 4

[Aleksey Vasilyev "International Review"]

[Text] Mighty Potential

Ardent words resounded from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress a year ago: "To defend peace -- there is now no more important task in the international plane for our party, our people and all the planet's peoples." For 1 year now the new constructive ideas and large-scale proposals advanced by the Leninist party's congress have been serving the cause of the peoples' struggle against the danger of war and the quest to resolve acute international problems. Under very complex conditions the Soviet state is working dynamically, flexibly and persistently to realize the historic peace program for the eighties and to implement the policy of peaceful mutually advantageous cooperation among states, of ending the arms race and ridding the peoples of the threat of nuclear war.

On the European continent life itself has brought to the forefront the task of preventing a new twist to the spiral of the race for medium-range nuclear missile arms. A Soviet initiative, supported by the peoples' masses, led to talks on these questions in Geneva. These days the public and the press abroad are continuing the lively discussion of the constructive Soviet proposals in this sphere.

The Soviet Union proposed a genuine "zero option" -- to rid Europe of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. But if the West is not ready for this, the USSR is aggreable to reaching agreement on a very major reduction -- by many hundreds of units -- in medium-range nuclear facilities.

The international public sees that the Soviet Union is seeking in Geneva to make important positive progress serving the cause of peace and international security. But at present the U.S. position unfortunately does not arouse optimism. The notorious "zero option" being demagogically publicized by Washington is in practice designed for unilateral disarmament by the Soviet Union. Even commentators on bourgeois newspapers are pointing out increasingly frequently that such an approach flouts the principle of the sides' equality and identical security and cannot serve as a basis for a mutually acceptable accord.

The socialist countries have also advanced an important new initiative at the Vienna talks. They have submitted a draft "agreement on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms and related measures in central Europe at the first stage." This is a comprehensive document containing all the necessary components of an accord making it possible to embark on the practical lowering of the level of military confrontation in the center of Europe. It carefully balances the security interests of all the states represented at the Vienna forum and clearly formulates the talks' ultimate goal -- to reduce, at the end of two stages of reduction, the total overall strength of the armed forces personnel on each side to equal collective levels of 900,000 men.

The socialist countries' new proposals make it possible to overcome the deadlock at the Vienna talks, to impart to them a truly businesslike and constructive nature and to achieve the first practical results at them. The socialist countries have once again said their weighty word in favor of peace and military detente. It is now up to the West to reply.

The 10th World Trade Union Congress held in Havana has demonstrated how great is the potential of the peace-loving forces on our planet, with whose sentiments and aspirations the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries is in tune. It discussed very urgent questions of most vital importance to working people. Naturally, first place among them was occupied by the desire to thwart the plans of imperialist circles and to prevent mankind from sliding toward thermonuclear catastrophe. The forum participants adopted an appeal to the working people and trade unions of all countries, urging them to intensify the struggle to preserve peace on earth. The representatives of the planet's working people advocated the political settlement of all differences among states, the rejection of the use of force, the liquidation of hotbeds of war and the strengthening of international detente and peaceful coexistence. The congress demanded a ban on nuclear, bacteriological and chemical weapons, as well as other types of weapons of mass destruction.

A meeting of representatives of approximately 30 antiwar organizations from 22 European and American countries was held recently in Amsterdam. They discussed the results of the mass antiwar and antimissile demonstrations held in Western countries last fall and exchanged opinions on future actions.

In the West German city of Paderborn, after a stormy debate, the East Westphalia organization of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] came out against NATO's so-called "dual decision" adopted in December 1979. The majority of the delegates at the bezirk conference rejected the plan to deploy Pershings and cruise missiles on European territory, as another two of the SPD's four bezirk organizations in the land of North Rhine-Westphalia have done.

The events in Havana, Amsterdam and Paderborn differ in scale and political significance. But they all show the strength of the influence of ideas and policies directed against the threat of war, against the insanity of the arms race and for lasting peace on earth.

Attacks on Detente

The militarist orgy continues week in week out in the United States.

In the past few days President Reagan, Secretary of State Haig, and Secretary of Defense Weinberger have again been unstinting in speeches, statements and interviews abounding in calls to build up the U.S. and NATO "military muscle" and in slanderous attacks and threats against the Soviet Union, Poland other socialist states and the countries of Central America and the Near East. This is a frontal attack on detente.

The draft federal budget for 1982 backs up the dangerous and chemical warfare plans for attaining U.S. military superiority with the requested sum of slightly over $263 billion. This gigantic figure for military expenditure has made even the United States' NATO allies stop and think. Washington is also forcing its junior partners to take part in the arms race.

At the Munich conference of the "Wehrkunde" military knowledge association in which high-ranking officials from the NATO countries took part Weinberger resorted to impudent pressure on the West Europeans, demanding that they increase military expenditure. General Rogers, the NATO commander in chief in Europe, echoed his boss, demanding in a stentorian voice that the allies increase their military expenditure in 1983-1988 by 4 percent a year in real terms. Let us recall that a few years ago NATO adopted a decision on an annual increase of 3 percent in military expenditure.

There is no doubt that U.S. pressure is bearing some fruit (it is enough to recall that the FRG's direct military expenditure is planned at DM44.4 billion a year). But as a whole people on this side of the Atlantic are treating their senior partners' solicitations with restraint.

In the opinion of many West Europeans the U.S. administration is literally fabricating crises -- as now over Poland -- in order to create an atmosphere of military hysteria, to restore "discipline" among the allies and to draw them into a dizzying arms race. "On the question of the situation in Europe," the New York TIMES writes, "Weinberger and his closest advisers believe that the leading West European allies are oriented too much toward detente and are reluctant to take a fair share of the burden of resisting the Soviet Union."

Nonetheless, however hard it tries Washington is not succeeding in uprooting the tree of detente, which has taken deep root. U.S. diplomacy's subversive attacks at the Madrid meeting are well known. However, as the West German newspaper GENERAL-ANZEIGER writes, the practice of holding talks on questions of security and cooperation in Europe has withstood important tests of durability. In the newspaper's opinion, in the present critical phase it has been been confirmed that the states taking part in the Madrid meeting intend "to adhere to the policy of cooperation in Europe initiated at the conference in Helsinki and are seeking the positive completion of this meeting." A sober voice has also been heard across the ocean. The U.S. newspaper the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes: "The talk in Washington that the Final Act should be totally jettisoned seems short-sighted. This...would be at variance with the viewpoint of the United States' West European allies which have gained most from detente."

The aim of thwarting the "deal of the century" -- the "gas for pipes" deal -- and dealing a blow to a specific manifestation of detente in the economic sphere has recently become literally an "idee fixe" with Washington. And this week Haig, the head of the State Department, expressed "indignation" at French banks' intention to provide credit to build the gas pipeline: It has been announced that a high-level U.S. mission will go to West Europe to impose on the allies "sanctions" against Poland and the USSR. According to an ABC television report, "U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger argues that the United States should do everything to block building of the gas pipeline."

Of course, these actions are based on anti-Sovietism and attempts to transfer to international relations the cowboy morals of the "wild west." It is becoming increasingly clear here that they want to harm not just us but also their own allies.

The transformation of the West European "Ten" into a world capitalist center equal in economic might to the United States and the growth of Japan's economic potential are forcing Washington to seek ways and means of weakening its rivals. Hence stem the dragging of the allies into the bottomless arms race and the attempts to force them to curtail mutually advantageous cooperation with the socialist countries.

The long-term U.S. goal is to intensify the West European countries' energy dependence on the U.S. monopolies and to prevent the diversification of their sources of energy supply. You see, the United States intends to place the Near East oil supply line under its military control and at the same time to build up the extraction of U.S. coal and the production of oil from oil shelf for export to West Europe and Japan. It does not say aloud but it implies: Buy energy sources only through the U.S. multinational corporations or directly in the United States but not in the USSR. That is what "Atlantic partnership" is.

Literally the same objectives are concealed behind the demand which Washington recently made to Japan to curtail cooperation with the USSR. At present exploratory drilling for oil and gas on the shelf of Sakhalin Island has produced quite good results within the framework of this cooperation. In a little while it is planned to switch to the second stage -- to the actual construction of oilfield facilities and the supply of Sakhalin oil and gas to Japan. Both through the branches of its multinational corporations and through political pressure the United States is making attempts to thwart this deal, too.

The U.S. administration's actions and Washington's antidetente course are seriously complicating and exacerbating the world situation. But attempts to disrupt the prevailing military equilibrium in the world and to introduce the methods of force and diktat into diplomatic procedure and international practice are ultimately hopeless.

Events in Chad

World events are infinitely varied and frequently kaleidoscopic. Many peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America whose socioeconomic development has been held back as a result of colonial domination and particular historical conditions are now grappling with the fundamental problems of consolidating their independence, creating the foundations of industry and modern agriculture and eradicating disease, mass illiteracy, starvation and poverty. But in this complex and important work they are often obstructed by the imperialist powers and reactionary feudal and tribal forces.

The sun-scorched expanses of the African country of Chad (twice as big as France and with a population of around 4 million) is again engulfed in civil war. Hostilities are being waged against the Transitional National Unity Government headed by Goukouni Oueddei by rebels -- the so-called "Northern Armed Forces" -- headed by Hissein Habre. According to agency reports they now control around half the country.

In 1979, while minister of defense in a Chad Government which comprised representatives of all of the country's military and political groupings, H. Habre opposed the central government in a bid to seize power. At the government's request Libyan troops were brought into the country and the defeated remnants of rebel detachments took refuge in Sudan.

In accordance with OAU decisions and at G. Oueddei's request the Libyan troops left Chad. They were replaced by a so-called "Inter-African Force" comprising Nigerian, Senegalese and Zairan units. It was entrusted with the task of keeping peace in the country and safeguarding its borders. Prompted by their own interests, Western powers, especially the United States and France, have been giving the Inter-African Force material and technical aid. At this very moment H. Habre, who has managed to resurrect his armed forces with the help of the United States, Sudan and the As-Sadat regime, has again thrown down the gauntlet to the central government.

According to agency reports, however, the OAU force (comprising 3,800 men) is not giving support to the Transitional Government of National Unity. The OAU ad hoc committee on settling the Chad situation has urged G. Oueddei to start direct talks with Habre, cease hostilities, draw up an interim constitution and hold parliamentary and presidential elections. The Transitional Government has refused to negotiate with the rebels, believing that this would have devastating consequences for the country. G. Oueddei sharply condemned the OAU committee's proposal.

Hostilities continue in this ravaged, devastated and poverty-stricken country. For 15 years now, on and off, Chad has been racked with armed conflicts which have claimed tens of thousands of lives. A settlement here can only be reached on the basis of respect for the Chad people's lawful right to national sovereignty and to settle their internal problems without external interference.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN HITS U.S. CSCE STAND ON POLAND

PM191101 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 Feb 82 p 3

[Political commentator Yuriy Kornilov article under "Looking at Events" rubric: "The Meeting in Madrid: Two Approaches"]

[Text] The main feature of our complex and tempestuous times is that the development of international affairs is marked by an intensive struggle between two opposite directions and trends in world politics: on the one hand the course toward curbing the arms race and consolidating peace and detente consistently pursued by the socialist countries and on the other hand the U.S. and NATO line aimed at undermining detente and stepping up physcial preparation for war. This differing and, moreover, diametrically opposite approach toward international affairs can be seen clearly at the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states which took part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which resumed its work in the Spanish capital on 9 February.

The importance of the tasks facing the Madrid forum is hard to overestimate: After all, this forum is a component of the positive all-European process initiated in 1975 at the conference in Helsinki. At the time, 7 years ago, the participants in the conference -- the leaders of 33 European states and the United States and Canada -- having signed the Final Act, laid the foundation, as is well known, to a new stage in the relaxation of tension and to the development of peaceful, equitable cooperation between states with different social systems. And the main objective of the Madrid meeting is precisely to consolidate and augment what was achieved at Helsinki. And it is particularly important to achieve this and to preserve and strengthen detente now that the international situation has been markedly exacerbated and the leading NATO country, the United States, is seeking to "legitimize" not only the nuclear arms race but also the actual use of nuclear weapons.

It is precisely from these principled positions that the Soviet Union, whose international activity has hinged and continues to hinge on the struggle to ease the threat of war and curb the arms race, approaches the Madrid forum's activity. The 26th CPSU Congress stressed particularly that the process initiated by the all-European conference must be continuous and that any forms of talks -- multilateral or bilateral -- ought to be used to resolve the problems of convern to Europe. The USSR's position at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear arms limitation in Europe is a convincing new confirmation of the consistency and unchanging nature of this peace-loving policy. At these talks our country is not only advocating the complete renunciation by the East and West of all types of medium-range weapons trained on targets on the continent but is also demonstrating a readiness to agree on ridding Europe completely of nuclear weapons -- both medium-range and tactical.

The fraternal socialist countries and all those who hold dear the cause of peace and the peoples' security actively advocate using the Madrid meeting to preserve and strengthen detente.

The U.S. and NATO ruling circles, which have steered a course toward breaking down everything positive achieved in Europe during the seventies, approach the work of this forum from directly opposite positions. They clearly dislike the path which Europe outlined for itself in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, for it is totally at variance with the U.S. imperialists' concepts for building up the arms race.

In an attempt to heat up the international situation still further and to worsen the atmosphere for dialogue between East and West, Washington and several of its NATO accomplices have unleashed at the Madrid meeting and around it an unseemly row whose goal is more than obvious -- using the events in Poland as a pretext for trying to disrupt the forum's normal operation, to turn it into an instrument for interfering in the affairs of other states, and to revive the atmosphere of the cold war. It is precisely to this end that the representatives of the United States and several other NATO states, displaying total disregard for the norms of international intercourse, have made an attempt in Madrid to stoke anti-Polish and anti-Soviet hysteria still further, and to cast doubt on the correctness of the efforts of the Polish Military Council of National Salvation which, operating in full accordance with the Constitution of the People's Poland, has taken steps to stabilize the economic and political situation in the country and to restore law and order.

What attracts attention is the fact that, in playing out in Madrid their latest antisocialist farce concerning the "independence" of states and "noninterference" in other people's affairs, those who are speechifying loudest of all are precisely those who just recently were trying to bomb revolutionary Vietnam "back into the stone age" and who unleashed and are continuing the undeclared war against sovereign Afghanistan, and who, wherever it is at all possible, are trying overtly and covertly to stifle any attempt by the peoples to determine their fate for themselves. "Freedom" and "democracy" are being expatiated on by those who are arming the Israeli aggressor, supplying military "aid" to the bloody Salvadoran junta, actively cooperating with Pinochet's fascist clique, and encouraging the lawless acts of the South African racists. "Human rights" are being spoken of by those who have created an official, nationwide system of legalized terror in their own country, who shoot "the insubordinate" in Miami, send guardsmen and police, armed to the teeth, to "pacify" fighters against racism, and put handcuffs on the leaders of the air traffic controllers' union which had come out in defense of their vital rights. There are truly no bounds to Washington's hypocrisy.

The position of the United States, which is undermining the basic foundations of European stability and cooperation and worsening the atmosphere for dialogue between East and West, is causing indignation and alarm among the European public, and not just the European public. Observers commenting on the first days of the Madrid meeting's work point out that U.S. attempts to turn this meeting into what is virtually, as the French newspaper L'HUMANITE writes, some kind of "trial of Poland" and the desire to use the rostrum of the international forum to tell the Polish Government how it should behave in its own country are a provocative undertaking which directly contradicts the principles of mutual relations between states proclaimed in Helsinki and grossly violates them. And, of course, this undertaking does not and cannot have anything in common with the content, nature and objectives of the Madrid forum. As Warsaw's TRYBUNA LUDU notes with complete justification, "The so-called Polish issue is no more than camouflage for Reagan's doctrine of global confrontation between the West and the socialist community."

As regards the reaction of Poland itself to these provocative actions to which Washington and certain states among its Western assistants in Madrid are resorting, it is clearly expressed, for example, in the statements made by the head of the Polish delegation to the Madrid conference, J. Wiejacz, Polish deputy foreign minister, who stressed in an interview with PAP that Poland does not intend to discuss in Madrid either the internal affairs of other states, or its own internal affairs.

But if the meeting is forcibly turned into one of confrontation and of interference in the internal affairs of Poland, then this will be not only against the interests of Poland, but also against the interests of other European states, and will harm the work of the forum and the process that was begun in Helsinki. The following can be added to this statement by the Polish representative: If, as a result of intentions to use the Madrid forum for purposes that conflict with the real interests of European peoples, its normal work were to be disrupted then the entire responsibility for this would fall on those who are resorting to such actions.

A considerable amount has already been done at the Madrid conference. There is a high degree of agreement on a key question, namely, on convening a conference on confidence-building measures, security and disarmament in Europe. In the middle of December 1981, a group of neutral and nonaligned countries displayed constructive initiative by submitting a draft final document which, in the opinion of the majority of participants, is acceptable for the positive conclusion of the forum.

The Madrid meeting should not be turned into an arena of confrontation, it should, and can, build a bridge to the future and broaden the prospects for security and cooperation in Europe.

ILICHEV SPEAKS AT MADRID CSCE MEETING 19 FEB

LD192016 Moscow TASS in Egnlish 1950 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Madrid, 19 Feb TASS -- The head of the Soviet delegation, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev, spoke today at a regular plenary session of the Madrid meeting.

The Soviet delegation, he said, heard with much attention and understanding those speakers whose statements contained realistic ideas, expressed the readiness to get down to business and carry the matters toward the conclusion of the Madrid meeting with the results that would promote the strengthening of cooperation and security on the European continent.

But a lot of other, sharply contrasting speeches were made here. They cannot be assessed otherwise as destructive.

Such a destructive line is characteristic, above all, for the statements of representatives of the USA and its closest allies in NATO, the Soviet representative said.

The U.S. stand at the Madrid meeting reflects the present turn in the U.S. policy from cooperation to confrontation, to the undermining of the policy of detente and spiralling of the arms race.

For the sake of the implementation of its aggressive designs, the bellicose forces of the United States hope to turn West European countries into an instrument of their global expansionist policy. The militaristic circles acting from beyond the ocean and their supporters in Western Europe are clutching at any pretext to cover up and justify their actions aimed at resuming the cold war.

The head of the Soviet delegation strongly condemned the attempts of U.S. diplomacy to use this time, the events in Poland as an instrument of undermining the policy of detente and peaceful cooperation. The U.S. militaristic circles flouting all norms of international intercourse are not only striving to interfere in purely domestic affairs of the Polish People's Republic. They are also stirring up the shameful political and ideological hysteria so as to hamper the normalization of the situation in Poland, to turn Poland into a permanent seat of tension in Europe.

Exerting open pressure and blackmail, resorting to intimidation by the alleged military menance from the Soviet Union, Washington is trying to gear to its expansionist policy other Western countries, disregarding the damage that this would cause to their national interests, to interests of peoples, to peace and security in Europe.

The Soviet Union never sought and does not seek confrontation with any Western countries, including the United States, the speaker said. But we always declared and will continue declaring against attempts at interference in internal affairs of other countries. We rebuffed and will be duly rebuffing all sort of aggressive plans. We shall be invariably coming out for the consolidation of universal peace, for cooperation and security of all peoples.

The Soviet delegation holds that the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting with the adoption of any informative final document including the decision to convene a conference on confidence-building measures and security and disarmament in Europe would be on intransient importance for the improvement of the political climate in Europe and the whole world.

TRUD HITS IMPERIALIST PROPAGANDA, FALSIFICATIONS

LD211108 Moscow TASS in English 0933 GMT 21 Feb 82

["TRUD: Futile Efforts of Falsifiers" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Feb, TASS -- "It is by no means accidental that theoreticians of anti-communism have devoted increased 'attention' in recent years to the drawing closer of the socialist states", the newspaper TRUD writes." This is linked with the aim of imperialist propaganda to discredit all manifestations of the internationalist character of the developing communist formation and its first phase. Teresa Rakowska-Harmstone, professor of Carlton University, claims, for example, that the theory of socialist relations of a new type and the campaign started by the Soviet Union to accelerate integration in all of its aspects, places eastern Europe in a position when political merger with the USSR becomes a real opportunity.

"This pronouncement is an example of falsification of the real state of things," TRUD stresses." As is seen from the practices of diversified mutual cooperation of the socialist countries in the past decade, they centered their attention on issues of integration drawing closer of national economic complexes."

As far as cooperation in the political sphere is concerned, if finds its expression, above all, in the exchange of the experience of the building of socialism and communism, bilateral and multilateral cooperation of the ruling Marxist-Leninist parties of the socialist community, in the coordination of their foreign policy activities, etc. The above-listed forms of interparty and interstate cooperation are a coordination rather than a directly integration type of political cooperation.

The newspaper points out that many "Sovietologists" try to present the policy of nationalities of the USSR and the other socialist states in a distorted light. Professor Hugh Seton-Watson of London University, claims, for example, that in pursuit of its great-power interests the USSR endeavours to impose on the peoples of the socialist countries its own experience of resolving the question of nationalities.

"These pronouncements are inconsistent from beginning to end," TRUD writes.

The newspaper stresses that the allegations of bourgeois ideologists about the striving to "impose" on other socialist countries one's own experience of the resolution of the question of nationalities are based on the calculation that the reading public is uninformed about the real stand of the Soviet communists and the Soviet Government.

"But the essence of this stand is that, on the one hand, the experience of internal social relations in each state, which consistently advances along the path of building a new society, contains elements suitable for use in the practices of interstate relations. On the other hand, it is absolutely obvious that in full the principles and practices of interstate relations between the socialist countries are not applicable to interstate relations."

"The real stand of the CPSU, the Soviet Government on the questions of the theory and practices of the development of the socialist community, the gradual drawing closer of the socialist countries have nothing to do with pursuit of any 'great-power interests', with the alleged wish to 'impose' on anyone its own experience of national and state construction," the article says.

WORK OF PALME DISARMAMENT COMMISSION SUMMARIZED

LD221614 Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Report by TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev]

[Text] New York, 22 Feb, TASS -- The scheduled tenth session of the Independent Commission for Disarmament and Security Issues ("the Palme Commission") has closed. The participants in the session, which was held since February 19, devoted their main attention to discussing separate chapters of the report, which is being prepared by the commission for the forthcoming Second Special Session on Disarmament of the UN General Assembly. They discussed in detail in particular the problem of the economic consequences of the arms race. A lively debate was caused by the discussion of the question of the main sources of the increased threat of war. Naturally, different views and ideas clashed in the course of the debate. But the members of the commission were unanimous that the elimination of that threat necessitates an end to the arms race, the holding of talks and reaching agreement of disarmament. Many participants expressed alarm over the present state of things at the current disarmament talks and the fact that talks on a number of important issues have not been resumed so far.

Summing up the results of the debate, Olaf Palme told a group of Soviet newsmen that the problems under examination at the session are extremely topical under the present-day conditions of the heightened international tensions. Ensuring disarmament is now more important than ever before. It is a life or death matter. As Olaf Palme said, authoritative experts, who presented their communications and reports to the commission, had drawn special attention to the consequences of the arms race for the economic development of various countries. The head of the commission quoted, in particular, noted American economist, Nobel Prize Laureate Wassily Leontieff as saying that the build-up of military spending in the United States means an automatic cut in appropriations on socio-economic programmes. Olaf Palme resolutely declared for the holding of talks which would make it possible to curb the arms race and ensure disarmament and condemned the attempts at placing the discussion of these key issues of the present in dependence on other issues. He also said that the session had been addressed by Deputy UN Secretary-General Brian Urquart and director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Eugene Rostow, who as the head of the commission said, had set forth the already known stand of the U.S. administration on the issues under discussion.

U.S. CONSIDERING PIPELINE SANCTIONS ON ALLIES

PM221645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 82 p 5

[Correspondent A. Tolkunov report under general heading "Sanctions...Against Allies"]

[Text] New York, 19 Feb -- The Washington POST reports that the White House has set up a special working party which is once again elaborating santions -- no, not against the Soviet Union, Poland or the other socialist countries this time, but against its own allies.

Under these sanctions severe discriminatory measures will be imposed against West European companies which dare to supply the Soviet Union with equipment for the construction of the gas pipeline from Siberia to the western border. As officials told the newspaper, the United States is examining the possibility of cancelling American licenses formerly issued to those firms, imposing a ban on their trade operations on U.S. territory and even arresting representatives of the companies who dare to visit the United States.

In this connection the Washington POST is forced to admit that this ill-considered step, which is opposed even by some representatives of the administration, "will cause a further deepening of the split between the United States and its West European allies, who regard participation in this project as an opportunity to increase employment and exports in the next 4 years and in the future to obtain gas."

COMPARISON OF PRAVDA ON REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 February on page 5 publishes a TASS Russian dispatch on President Reagan's 18 February press conference. Comparison of the PRAVDA version with the TASS report published in the 19 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page 1., reveals the following variations:

The PRAVDA version omits the second and third paragraphs.

In paragraph four, PRAVDA omits the second sentence: He thereby disproved...White House incumbents.

Paragraph five, line two, PRAVDA omits the passage starting on line two and ending through the first paragraph on page A 2: In an effort...the near future.

The PRAVDA version of paragraph eight reads: The President refused to rule out the possibility of regular units of the U.S. Army being sent to Salvador. (Omitting part of paragraph)

DISPATCH SUMS UP CANADIAN CP CONGRESS RESULTS

PM191523 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 February publishes on page 4 a 1,400-word dispatch by PRAVDA and TASS correspondents N. Bragin and A. Melikyan datelined Toronto, 15 February and entitled "Under the Sign of Unity and Solidarity." Describing the proceedings and disarmament/detente debate at the 3-day 25th Canadian Communist Party Congress, the dispatch notes: "The congress demonstrated the Canadian Communists' loyalty to the great revolutionary teaching -- Marxism-Leninism -- and to the principles of proletarian internationalism. Its participants declared their readiness to contribute in every possible way to the cohesion of the world communist and workers movement in the face of imperialism's increasing attempts to reverse the process of international detente, to weaken socialism's positions in the international arena and to push the world into the abyss of thermonulcear war."

BEIJING ECHOES U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS 'CONCOCTION'

LD230752 Moscow TASS in English 0716 GMT 23 Feb 82

["Beijing Yesmen" -- TASS headline; by TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 23 Feb, TASS -- A kind of rule has been firmly established: As soon as the United States imperialist circles, that are hostile to socialism and detente, resort to some anti-Soviet concoction, this concoction is immediately taken up in Beijing, which pretends that it is its own invention. Here is one more instance of this: Speaking in the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva Beijing's representative clamped down with slanderous attacks on the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam alleging that the Soviet Union "uses chemical weapons" in Afghanistan, and Vietnam does so in Kampuchea.

No penetrating analysis is needed to see that the concoctions of the Beijing representative closely resemble the inventions Washington is fabricating and spreading. Washington has two purposes in concocting these falsifications: on the one hand, to smear the peaceful foreign policy of the USSR and Vietnam, on the other, to conceal, to hush up its own aggressive plans for the preparation of large-scale chemical warfare. It is common knowledge, for instance, that no more, no less than 810 million dollars are to be allocated for these purposes in the governmental draft federal budget for 1983, recently sent to Congress, and this includes allocations for the production of binary ammunition, monstrous means of mass annihilation of people. It is common knowledge that the United States was the only state out of 157 United Nations member countries that voted against the adoption by the General Assembly of a resolution, calling upon all sides to refrain from the production and deployment of new types of chemical weapons and from their installation on the territories of those states that do not have them now.

Does Beijing really not know this? Of course, it knows. Undoubtedly, it knows better than many others that it was precisely the United States that during its aggression in Indochina dropped tens of tons of chemicals over Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, which led to mass human victims and inflicted an irreparable damage to the nature of that region. Also well known is the origin of those toxic substances which are used by gangster formations against the peaceful population of Afghanistan -- these substances were made in the United States.

Such are the facts but the Beijing slanderers do not bother about the facts. The lie, which the Chinese representative is spreading in Geneva, has confirmed once again that Beijing today plays the unsavory part of yesman of the Washington slanderers.

BREZHNEV PUBLISHED IN INDIA; MESSAGE TO READERS

LD230602 Moscow TASS in English 0550 GMT 23 Feb 82

["Brezhnev: No Task More Vital Than Defence of Peace"-- TASS headline]

[Text] New Delhi, 23 Feb, TASS -- "Socialism, Peace, the Freedom and Independence of the Peoples" is the title of the book containing Leonid Brezhnev's speeches and statements, put out on the eve of the first anniversary since the opening of the 26th CPSU Congress by India's major publishing house, Allied Publishers Private Limited. The book includes Leonid Brezhnev's speeches made between late 1979 and December 1981, as well as excerpts from the CPSU Central Committee's report to the 26th party congress.

Leonid Brezhnev writes in his address to the Indian reader: "A little more than twelve months have passed since I had an occasion to visit the friendly India once again. The memory of my stay on the Indian soil and of the meetings with the leaders and public figures of your great country are still fresh in my mind. Those days, together with Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and other Indian statesmen, we made sustained and fruitful efforts for further strengthening friendship and cooperation between our countries, for advancing the cause of stronger peace and security of nations in Asia and throughout the world.

"Peace and broad international cooperation are essential for all peoples on our planet. The creative endeavours of mankind and its development along the path of progress can be undertaken only in conditions of peace. Now that the aggressive forces of imperialism and international reaction are trying to fan world tensions and are cynically trumpeting their design of unleashing nuclear war, no task facing the world today is more vital and imperative than that of preserving peace.

"Today it is clearer than ever before that hostility to progress and freedom of nations is the main driving force behind those who are campaigning aggressively against detente and peaceful cooperation among states irrespective of their social and political system, who are attempting to bring into the practice of international relations subservience, diktat and intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign states. Carried out under the thin veneer of demagogy, their efforts are ultimately aimed at 'rolling back' socialism, suppressing national liberation movements, and restoring the undivided rule of imperialism. The Soviet Union and India are natural allies in the struggle against such policies.

"Going through the book presented for your perusal, you will feel convinced, once again, that the policy of the Soviet Union is proceeding in two main inter-related directions. The first direction is towards fulfilling tremendous and difficult tasks involved in building communism in our country. Put briefly, these tasks can be expressed in the motto 'everything for the sake of man, everything for the benefit of man.' The second direction is towards working for peace, for preventing war, for ensuring the security and freedom of nations.

"The Soviet Union is consistently pursuing the policy of promoting all-round, equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation with the newly-independent countries. We want these countries to play an increasingly important international role in the interests of peace and social progress. In this regard, the Non-aligned Movement has to play no small role today, with India being one of the architects and universally recognised leaders of this movement.

"Addressing the Indian readers, I would like to emphasise the respect the Soviet people have for India's peace-loving and independent foreign policy pioneered by Jawaharlal Nehru, the outstanding national leader of India. This policy is being successfully continued today by prime minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi. The Soviet Union highly appreciates India's realistic, principled support for the cause of peace and international security.

"The steadily strengthening friendship and all-sided cooperation between the USSR and India is striking evidence of the fruits borne by the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

"Developing on the basis of the Soviet-Indian Treaty of Peace, Freidnship and Cooperation, our relations are imbued with the spirit of equality and mutual respect. They reliably serve the basic interests of our peoples and the cause of firmer peace in the world.

"I take this opportunity of conveying my profound respect for the great people of India and I wish them fresh success in building a new India."

YEREVAN RADIO REPORTS ARMENIAN-INDIAN COOPERATION

GF220712 Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1900 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] During a meeting held in Yerevan concerning further cooperation in technology between the Armenian SSR and India, Indian experts have stated that electronic technology exported from the Armenian SSR to India is being used largely in the metallurgy field. Electrical equipment and various trypes of transformers are exported to India by means of Soviet foreign trade organizations. The metal extraction capacity in India has increased 1.5 times during recent years. Various water pumps and chemical [word indistinct] are also exported from the Armenian SSR to India. Moreover, children's books in English are dispatched to India by the republic's publishing houses.

SOVIET, SRI LANKA LEADERS EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD181656 Moscow TASS in English 1611 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 18 Feb, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev and Junius Richard Jayawardene, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, have exchanged congratulatory telegrams on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Sri Lanka. In the years that have passed since, Leonid Brezhnev's telegram says, cooperation between our countries has been developing in various fields. I express the hope that Soviet-Sri Lankan contacts will continue to grow stronger for the good of the peoples of the two countries, in the interests of international security and universal peace.

The contacts that we have established over the period, points out the telegram by Junius Richard Jayawardene, are the basis for closer cooperation between our countries. Having expressed sincere desire to continue his country's cooperation with the Soviet Union in the international arena in the name of ensuring disarmament and universal peace, the president of Sri Lanka conveyed congratulations and wishes of prosperity to Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leadership and the peoples of the USSR.

The ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries, Andrey Gromyko and Abdul Carder Shamun Hameed, have exchanged congratulatory telegrams on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Sri Lanka.

SRI LANKA VISITORS ARRIVE IN TASHKENT

GF160908 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] (Indiragasse Parachio), the [word indistinct] of (?Horowuputana) in Sri Lanka and member of the Sri Lanka Parliament, and Pieter (?Deyekini), Politburo member of the Sri Lanka Communist Party Central Committee, have arrived in Tashkent, capital of the Uzbek SSR. The guests have acquainted themselves with points of interest in Tashkent and have conferred with officials of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. They have also attended a meeting in Tashkent on Soviet-Sri Lanka friendship.

PRAVDA CITES NHAN DAN ARTICLE ON SRV-PRC CONFLICT

PM221549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 82 p 5

[TASS report: "On the Third Anniversary of the Chinese Aggression Against the SRV"]

[Text] Hanoi, 19 Feb -- The Chinese Army's aggressive invasion of Vietnam 3 years ago will go down in history as one of the Beijing ruling group's vilest deeds, Truong Chinh, Politburo member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the SRV State Council, writes in the newspaper NHAN DAN. His article entitled "The Vietnamese People Are Fully Determined To Thwart Any Aggressive Plans by the Chinese Expansionists and Hegemonists" is devoted to the third anniversary of the SRV's victory over the Chinese aggressors in 1979.

The aggression launched against our country by the Chinese Army and the latter's shameful defeat will go down in history forever as an important victory for the Vietnamese people and all the peoples in the name of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. The Chinese leadership openly undertook savage and barbarous aggression against Vietnam -- a socialist, independent and sovereign country.

Beijing waged this total aggression under the flag of an "offensive in the name of self-defense" with the aim of "defending its borders." But who could believe that the Vietnamese people, who had only just finished a protracted and extraordinarily difficult war of liberation for their independence and freedom, who were still licking the wounds of war and who valued nothing above the peace necessary to rebuild their country and a happy life, had sent their forces to commit aggression against a neighboring country many times larger than Vietnam? No one could believe this, not even the Beijing leadership's ruling elite, regardless of what it proclaimed.

Beijing's February aggression, the article continues, was conceived and prepared in advance. Beijing presented China's invasion of the SRV's northern provinces as a "military operation limited in space and time." By talking about a "limited war," Beijing hoped to confuse the public and wanted, by diversionary maneuvers and deception, to dull the vigilance of our army and people.

In fact, Beijing moved up nearly 500,000 regular troops including 11 army corps and many separate divisions, approximately 700 aircraft of different types, nearly 600 tanks and armored vehicles and thousands of artillery pieces. All Chinese military districts were put on full combat alert. The number of Chinese forces participating in the aggression was almost double the U.S. expeditionary corps at the very height of the Korean War and considerably exceeded the greatest number of U.S. soldiers in Vietnam during the U.S. aggression.

The aggression unleashed by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists was to have been a strategic maneuver to make it possible to bring Vietnam under crossfire so as to surround and annex its territory. The Chinese aggressors attacked along the whole length of Vietnam's northern border from Quang Ninh to Lai Chau Province. Units and subdivisions of the so-called "Chinese People's Liberation Army" committed atrocities everywhere and destroyed cities, villages, factories, schools and hospitals. In the most inhumane way they murdered women and children and plundered. Their crimes call to mind the fascist "scorched earth" tactics.

The Vietnamese people, Truong Chinh stressed, displayed a marvelous heroism in repulsing the aggression, halted the enemy offensive in all directions and forced them to retreat in shame.

The author goes on to discuss Beijing's hypocrisy regarding Vietnam during the years when the Vietnamese people were waging the heroic struggle against the French colonialists and the U.S. aggressors. He points out, in particular, that "as far back as the beginning of the sixties, the Chinese leaders tried to embroil Vietnam in confrontation with the USSR, although nothing came of it."

It is quite obvious, the article notes, that Vietnam has always been an extraordinarily important factor in Beijing's overall global strategy and in its southward expansion. In the eyes of Beijing's reactionary rulers, an independent, united, socialist and prosperous Vietnam is a basic obstacle in the way of the implementation of Chinese expansionist policy in Indochina and the remainder of Southeast Asia. It is for this reason that since the complete liberation and reunification of Vietnam, Beijing has been waging a struggle against Vietnam by increasingly refined means and using the most brutal forms and methods.

By openly invading Vietnam with the intention of subsequently annexing the whole of Indochina and Southeast Asia, the reactionary Beijing leadership fully showed its true face. Hiding behind Marxism-Leninism and acting under the flag of socialism, it is pursuing a policy of great-power chauvinism.

At present great-power hegemonism and expansionism are the most graphic expressions of Maoism -- a variety of the feudal trend of bourgeois nationalism. Beijing hegemonism is a direct and dangerous enemy of the Vietnamese people, of national independence and socialism in Indochina, and of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, and a very dangerous enemy of the world revolutionary movement and of the Chinese people themselves, the article stresses.

On the basis of extensive factual material from the SRV Foreign Ministry's white book on Vietnamese-Chinese relations over the last 30 years, the article analyzes the Maoist's policy in relation to Vietnam -- a policy of expansion and aggression.

Beijing's reactionary ruling circles, the author stresses, have suffered heavy defeats in Vietnam, but they have by no means abandoned their extremely hostile plans and are trying to carry them out using even more refined methods and without abandoning their plans to [word illegible] south. Continuing their preparations for large-scale aggression, they are stepping up subversive actions against the SRV on the political, economic and diplomatic fronts, committing armed provocations on the border and illegally holding a number of sectors of Vietnamese territory. Fostering pro-Chinese reactionary groupings, Beijing is using them for subversive activity against the SRV, Laos, Kampuchea and other countries of Southeast Asia.

The Chinese leadership is acting in the interests of the United States in Asia in order to carry out the strategy of American imperialism aimed at combating revolutionary movements throughout the world. The war against socialist Vietnam and its adoption of the role of imperialism's strike force, the role of "NATO in the East," as the article points out, "has meant that Beijing has embarked on a new stage of its compact with imperialism and its struggle against the socialist countries."

All this very clearly evidences Beijing's expansionism and the fact that the Beijing hegemonists' policy is the chief source of tension not only in the region of the Vietnamese-Chinese border, but also throughout Southeast Asia as a whole.

The author recalls that the SRV Government has repeatedly put forward constructive posposals aimed at a peaceful settlement of the problems which exist in the relations between the two countries. However, these peace-loving initiatives have come up against hostility from the Beijing leaders every time.

The Vietnamese people resolutely defend their beloved fatherland. In fulfilling their international duty with regard to the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, they resolutely rebuff all Beijing's aggressive designs and actions. The entire people and the country's armed forces will fight by every means to resolve the two strategic tasks of the revolution at the new stage. We now put the task of building socialism uppermost, but we are ready at any moment to defend with honor the sacred boundaries of our motherland, the article says.

Every Vietnamese, Truong Chinh writes, is justly proud of his glorious Communist Party and the Vietnamese People's Army. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Vietnamese people accomplished their historic mission, won victory over the American imperialists and foiled their aggressive plans to use Vietnam and the whole of Indochina as a bridgehead for expansion in Asia. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Vietnamese people emerged victorious from the first clashes with the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and barred their way to southward expansion.

Relying on the help of and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the Vietnamese people are resolutely guarding the socialist fatherland against all aggression. We will continue to advance along the path of building socialism, strengthening combat solidarity with the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean peoples, the author of the article stresses.

MEETING OF INDOCHINA FOREIGN MINISTERS ASSESSED

PM221107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 82 p 5

[Valerian Skvortsov's "Commentator's Column," under the headline "Constructive Efforts"]

[Text] A routine conference -- the fifth -- of the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean foreign ministers has been held in Vientiane. A broad exchange of opinions took place on topical questions of the relations among the three Indochina countries, the development of their ties with neighbors in the region, and the international situation as a whole. An upcoming meeting between the leaders of the fraternal states represented at the conference was announced.

This conference of the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean ministers has been held at a time when the relations of friendship and solidarity among the three republics are being raised to a new level. The historical experience of joint struggle against colonial oppression, American aggression and Great Han hegemonism accumulated by the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples is today being embodied in their interstate relations. The three countries are traveling toward a common goal -- building a socialist society. Their political, economic and cultural ties are expanding. In the face of unceasing threats from the Beijing expansionists, the coordinated actions of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are the guarantee of the national independence of each of those countries.

Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have again reiterated in Vientiane their good will on the issue of relations with the PRC. But, as is pointed out in the final document of the conference, the Chinese side continues rejecting the Vietnamese proposals on stabilizing the situation on the border and initiatives to this effect of Laos and Kampuchea.

In continuing their efforts aimed at developing goodneighbourly relations with other states of Southeast Asia, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have made a fresh step in Vientiane. They have expressed readiness to discuss with Thailand all problems of mutual interest through direct or indirect talks. Kampuchea and Vietnam, provided success at such talks becomes manifest, will agree to a withdrawal from Kampuchea of a part of the Vietnamese troops doing their internationalist duty there.

The three countries of Indochina are ready as before to develop a dialogue with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which, apart from Thailand, also includes Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines.

Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, as the tripartite meeting of foreign ministers in Vientiane has shown, are further strengthening relations of friendship and all-round cooperation among themselves. They are continuing constructive and persistent efforts to normalise the situation in Southeast Asia, which meet with understanding and support from all peace forces.

Joint Communique Reported

PM221637 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 82 p 4

[Text] Vientiane, 19 Feb, TASS -- The foreign ministers of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea have called on the countries of the region and of ASEAN to pool their efforts with a view to normalizing the situation and ensuring security and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

A joint communique on the results of the conference of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries which has just ended here notes that the peoples of the three fraternal countries advocate normal, good-neighborly relations among countries in the region on the basis of mutual respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. The main obstacle in the way of normalizing the situation and the source of the threat to peace is the aggressive policy of American imperialism and Beijing hegemonism.

The participants reaffirmed the desire of the peoples of Laos, the SRV and Kampuchea to establish good-neighborly relations with Thailand.

The participants expressed satisfaction with the development of relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation among the three Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

PRO-BEIJING 'GANGS' MOUNT TERROR IN PHILIPPINES

LD230932 Moscow TASS in English 0714 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Manila, 23 Feb, TASS -- The armed gangs of the pro-Beijing "new people's army" have stepped up their terroristic activities on Luson and other islands of the Philippines. The Manila DAILY EXPRESS reports, quoting a spokesman for the Philippines military command, that in the last 48 hours alone the extremists committed a series of terroristic actions as a result of which several dozen people were killed or wounded.

Recently the authorities of the country announced that another clandestine group, the so-called "Filipino liberation movement" has been uncovered. Its groups of strong men operated in the region of Manila, specifically, attacked soldiers and policemen with the object of seizing arms. According to the testimony of recently arrested terrorists, the ring leaders of this group maintain close contacts with the pro-Beijing "new people's army" and also with anti-governmental organizations that are directed by opposition leaders from amidst the bourgeois and landlord oligarchy, who had been granted asylum in the United States.

BRIEFS

INTERSPUTNIK STATION IN LAOS -- Vientiane, 19 Feb, TASS -- A ground station of the "Intersputnik" system of space communication was put into operation near the Laotian capital today. It ensures reliable telephone and telegraph communication and also reception of television programs from the USSR and other socialist countries. Called "Lotus", the station is a gift from the Soviet Union to the Laotian people. The station's big importance for Laos was noted at a meeting devoted to the completion of its construction. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 19 Feb 82 LD]

JARUZELSKI TRIP TO MARK NEW STAGE IN COOPERATION

LD221738 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Excerpts] A Polish top-level delegation led by First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland Wojciech Jaruzelski, will make an official visit to the Soviet Union early next month. Soviet-Polish friendship, our commentator Leonic Krichevskiy says, has been tried by time.

The Soviet Union responded with satisfaction to the fact that Poland has been able to mobilize its strength for giving a firm rebuff to counterrevolutionaries and now takes energetic measures to overcome the crisis. The Soviet Union is sincerely interested in the restoration of a normal life in Poland. Unlike the United States or NATO, it does not interfere in Polish affairs. Soviet-Polish economic cooperation continued during the Polish crisis. Our country has fulfilled its economic commitments, although Poland is so far in no position to balance its trade. The Soviet Government, aware of the difficulties in Poland's economy, has agreed to grant it an easy term credit to pay the balance in the cost of mutual deliveries of goods. Wojciech Jaruzelski told last month's session of the Polish parliament that the alliance with the Soviet Union served as a basis of his country's foreign policy. Poland, he went on, continued to receive Soviet shipments in accordance to plan, and also over and above plan. The head of the Polish Government described the shipments as a tremendous aid measure in rubles and convertible currency, an aid his country valued highly.

The coming visit of a Polish top-level delegation will mark a new important stage in the process of the strengthening of Soviet-Polish cooperation, the relations of unbreakable friendship between the Soviet and Polish peoples.

POLAND'S BARSZCZEWSKI VIEWS USSR RELATIONS

LD221922 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Excerpt] A Radio Moscow correspondent in Poland, Viktor Olennichev, describes some of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society's activities.

In an interview, the society's general secretary, Waclaw Barszczewski, said that not for a minute had the society stopped work. Throughout the crisis, he said, we felt it our duty to rebuff attempts by the counterrevolutionaries to distort the meaning of Polish-Soviet friendship and economic cooperation. The introduction of martial law put an end to the rampage of anti-socialist elements and created favorable conditions for our activities at industrial enterprises, schools, colleges and universities.

These days, Waclaw Barsczcewski went on, Poland is celebrating the 64th anniversary of the Soviet Army, the army that liberated Poland. In many cities meetings will be held and exhibitions arranged in tribute of the Soviet soldiers' valor. Another significant event is the approaching anniversary of the Polish-Soviet friendship treaty. The treaty assumes special importance at a time when the West is mounting its anti-Polish campaign, initiated by Washington. Alliance with the Soviet Union, Waclaw Barszczewski said, is a gurantee of our security and independence, a cornerstone of our development. We are grateful to the Soviet people, he said in conclusion, for their help, for their trust to the Polish Communists, to all the patriots seeking to lead the country out of the crisis as soon as possible.

TRYBUNA LUDU EDITOR IN PRAVDA: 'PEOPLE'S WILL'

PM221221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 82 p 4

[Article by Wieslaw Bek, chief editor of TRYBUNA LUDU: "The People's Will"]

[Text] Warsaw, Feb -- Poland is in its third month of martial law. For more than 2 months now all power has been in the hands of the Military Council of National Salvation, created by state decree.

The Polish Sejm recently adopted a resolution noting that the development of the situation in Poland prior to 13 December 1981 threatened the country with tremendous danger. Forces of anarchy and destruction, hostile to socialism, were planning to strike at the foundations of the existing state system, breaking our alliances and paralyzing the national economy. The Sejm decided unambivalently: "The imposition of martial law was a necessity, a lesser evil than confrontation and bloodshed."

The fact of the adoption of the martial law decree by the supreme organ of power was officially reported to the UN secretary general. Thus the constitutional nature of the changes made in Poland was confirmed before the world public. The PZPR, the allied Democratic and United Peasant Parties and the Union of Socialist Polish Youth are operating in the country and the Sejm, the State Council, the government and voivodship organs of people's power are functioning without interruption. This should be stressed particularly, since the opponents of socialist Poland in the West are making repeated attacks on my country precisely from a position of distortion of the facts.

Of course, the imposition of martial law restricted citizens' rights -- at first appreciably, now to a lesser extent. But it was a necessary measure to restore order and tranquillity in Poland. We have to pay this price for a time if we want to save the country and ourselves, if we want to erase from our lives such dangerous phenomena as anarchy and disregard of rights....

We know today that this destabilization of life was planned. The Solidarity leadership wanted to exacerbate economic difficulties and deepen the crisis which had grown up over a number of years and which finally made itself felt in the outburst of public dissatisfaction in July-August 1980. The Main Statistical Administration report, published in the Polish press, on the fulfillment of last year's national economic plan directly indicates the causes of our economic difficulties. They are the fall in output production, the unjustified increase in wages and the shortening of the working day. And all this resulted from deliberate pressure by the Solidarity leadership. In his speech at the Sejm session, Gen W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, said: "The Polish economy is undergoing a profound crisis. Its roots go back to the seventies. But it would not have assumed such a scale without the blows inflicted on the national economy since August 1980."

Martial law was imposed when, after the Solidarity leadership's sessions in Radom and Gdansk, it became clear that confrontation was inevitable. At the same time it was necessary to halt the process of collapse in the national economy, which was being deliberately deepened by socialist Poland's enemies. The workers' desire for the socialist idea of social justice to be manifested in its purest form was utilized by antisocialist forces as a smokescreen. These forces consistently implemented goals opposed to the working people's interests.

The truth is that Solidarity gave the working class nothing, but on the contrary worsened its material situation through its activity. Ordinary members of the trade union association saw this. Solidarity archives discovered by the public order organs show that the trade union association's regional boards received many letters complaining about the neglect of trade union matters and the violation of elementary principles of democracy. But all these letters bore the same inscription: "For the archives." The ruling clique was not interested in the day-to-day, concrete problems which workers had joined the trade union association to resolve.

Solidarity became a political, antisocialist grouping. The main features of the screnario being enacted were planned outside Poland. Moreover, this scenario was enacted with the participation of imperialist subversion centers and, as has now been established, with the help of certain American Embassy representatives. That is why the exposure of Solidarity's true role came as a shock to many of its ordinary members. The PZPR has never identified Solidarity's mass ranks with its extremist leadership, but has fought for Solidarity's trade union aspect.

Leading figures in the grouping pursued their own political goals by constantly whipping up public dissatisfaction, sowing anarchy and disrupting the structure of the people's power. In the last few weeks of its activity the Solidarity leadership set its sights directly on the PZPR and its main components. In some enterprises attempts were made to dismiss party committees. It was necessary to say a resolute "no!" to such destructive activity, which the people's power has come out against repeatedly.

The imposition of martial law thwarted counterrevolutionary plans. The Polish Army, educated in a socialist spirit by the party and having many Communists in its ranks, took upon itself the historical responsibility for restoring order in the country, for the citizens' security, for strengthening the socialist structures of the state and for the fatherland's socialist future. The positive results of the army's activity are already perceptible at every step and are supported by the population.

Progressive public opinion and party organizations are playing a significant and increasingly large role in the normalization of life in Poland. It is significant that immediately after the proclamation of martial law thousands of activists came to the party's assistance, selflessly fulfilling the tasks entrusted to them day and night. On the initiative of party organizations, civilian Committees of National Salvation have been set up in enterprises, in residential districts and in the countryside, as well as social commissions in enterprises, which fulfill the functions of the temporarily inoperative trade unions. Special groups of Communists have been set up to keep an eye on the correct implementation of economic reform.

In the party the process of purging its ranks of unprincipled and immature people and those who violated moral and ethical norms is continuing. The reasons for mistakes are being analyzed. This is not being done in order to remember them once again but to draw correct conclusions for the future. The PZPR must restore universal confidence in itself and return the principles of Marxism-Leninism to party practice. In July 1981 the extraordinary Ninth PZPR Congress outlined in its decisions the main directions of the party's activity. The majority of the congress' instructions remain topical and must be implemented by all Polish Communists.

The upcoming seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum will examine the most important problems for Polish Communists today: How to strengthen the PZPR's ideological and political unity and create conditions for public confidence in the party. We want the PZPR to be a party of social justice and its members to be distinguished by profound ideology-mindedness, activeness and modesty. We have been taught by the bitter experience of past years' mistakes, but precisely this experience inspires us with faith in the lasting values of socialism and in the Polish people's healthy forces. We have learned a great deal. The price of this lesson is too high to forget it.

Today we know for certain that the only effective obstacle to a repeat of past mistakes is the party's constant utilization of the teaching of Marxism-Leninsm, which makes it possible not only objectively to evaluate reality but to change and transform it, to prevent mistakes and shortcomings and rectify them in time.

Poland's today promises a better tomorrow. We are still having a hard time, but we already have the prospect of a way out of the difficult situation. We know that we ourselves must find the way out of the crisis, above all, enjoying the fraternal assistance of the socialist community countries. What is necessary for this is displine, diligence and considered action by everyone. Martial law has the purpose of helping to revive these qualities.

Having broken the circle of impotence, we ourselves are putting our house in order and have prevented the realization of the plan to divert Poland from the socialist path of development. This is why the West's imperialist circles have greeted the changes in my country with extreme irritation and malice.

Under pressure from U.S. President R. Reagan, who was the first to use economic sanctions against Poland, a similar stand has also been taken by other NATO states. However, there are other fish in the sea apart from these countries. The leading figures of many states treated the introduction of martial law in Poland with understanding. They consider it our internal affair, which can and must be resolved by Poles themselves.

We enjoy the fraternal support of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, which have shown once again the value of true friendship founded on the principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism. We value this highly and will always remember those who came to our assistance. The significance of this assistance is measured not only in terms of material expenditure. The moral support of the fraternal countries, and above all the USSR, is inestimable.

On the other hand, we see the intrigues of those who, violating the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, have organized an anti-Polish campaign and are trying, by delaying credits and trade exchange, to weaken the Polish state. As the saying goes, murder will out. The sympathies of U.S. imperialist circles have been and still are on the side of those forces in Poland which wanted to carry out a counterrevolution, wrest the country from the system of socialist states, upset stability in Europe and undermine world peace.

In its plans and in practice Washington is gambling on the arms race and coercion, on political sabotage, on imperialism's regaining its lost positions and on antisocialist forces of different stripes. The example of Poland is graphic confirmation of this. But American politicians are mistaken if they think that their plans have any chance of success. This, too, is evidenced by the example of Poland. Poland was, is and will remain socialist. This is the people's will.

GRISHIN, MOSCOW DELEGATION ARRIVE IN BUDAPEST

LD221608 Moscow TASS in English 1208 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Budapest, 22 Feb, TASS -- A delegation of Moscow led by Viktor Grishin, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU City Committee, has arrived here today to attend the days of the Soviet capital in Budapest.

In the airport of Budapest the delegation was welcomed by Laszlo Marothy, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, first secretary of the party city committee, and other officials. Among the welcoming party was USSR Ambassador to Hungary Vladimir Bazovskiy.

PRAVDA MARKS USSR-HUNGARY TREATY ANNIVERSARY

PM220941 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 18 February carries on page 4 a 1,200-word Budapest dispatch by correspondent V. Gerasimov entitled "A Reliable Link." Pegged to the 34th a anniversary of the Soviet-Hungarian treaty on Friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, the dispatch describes a visit to a Budapest telecommunications plant which has close commercial ties with the USSR and conversations with workers, management and party committee officials about how to improve cooperation and develop broader direct ties with the Soviet enterprises.

FRIENDSHIP ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED IN SOFIA

WA231405 Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 12 Feb 82

[Text of 12 February PRAVDA article: "Unbreakable Friendship"]

[Text] Sofia, 11 Feb, TASS -- A grand meeting of activists of the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship movement and representatives of the public of the country, commemorating the 25th anniversary of the National Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Committee, took place here today.

A decree has been passed by the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the award of the Order of Georgi Dmitrov to the committee for its great contribution to the expansion and deepening of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship and comprehensive rapprochement between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union and between the peoples of both countries.

With great enthusiasm, the participants in the meeting welcomed the message of greetings received from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on the occasion of the jubilee anniversary of the National Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Committee.

Addressing the assembled, Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, stated that Bulgarian-Soviet friendship was everlasting. Whereas the relations between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union today are an example of socialist internationalism in action, he emphasized, our relations tomorrow will be an example of a communist brotherhood. The attitude towards the Soviet Union is a touchstone, a criterion of a genuine resolutionary character. Now that the question of war and peace has become the decisive one for the destinies of mankind, the attitude towards the Soviet Union has turned into a criterion of the attitude towards war and peace. To support the Soviet Union today means to support peace, to come out against war. Such is the main truth of our time. Todor Zhivkov noted, and the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Bulgarian people are upholding and will go on upholding this truth with every possible effort.

N. Papazov, chairman of the National Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Committee, spoke of the role played by the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship movement and of the work done by its activists.

Another speaker at the meeting was Academician A.G. Yegorov, the head of the delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society.

In a congratulatory telegram to Leonid Brezhnev, adopted unanimously by the participants in the grand meeting, heartfelt gratitude is expressed to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for tireless work in promoting the course of rapprochement between the two fraternal countries and peoples.

Brezhnev Greetings

LD112052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship. It says in particular: I cordially greet the activists of the movement of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, those who selflessly give their energy, experience and knowledge for the great cause of strengthening fraternal unity and all-round cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. It is gratifying to realize that the movement, at whose source stood the splendid patriot and internationalist Georgiy Dmitrov, has acquired a genuinely nationwide scope, organically absorbed the best traditions of the historic ties between our peoples, and assumed a worthy place in the sociopolitical life of Socialist Bulgaria. In this, a large part has been played by the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, whose 25th anniversary we are celebrating together with you, dear friends.

Comrade Brezhnev also writes: I want to take the opportunity to assure you that for their part Soviet people will continue to do everything for our friendship to strengthen steadily and develop. Tested by time, based on the principles of socialist internationalism, on the fundamental community of the aims and interests of our parties and states, Soviet-Bulgarian friendship serves as an important link in the indissoluble union of peoples of the socialist community, as a powerful creative factor in our common struggle for peace and communism.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev wished all working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria new victories in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. In the construction of an advanced socialist society on Bulgarian soil.

WEINBERGER COMPARED TO 'ROMAN GOVERNOR'

PM221013 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent A. Grigoryants "International Commentary": "Imposing Diktat and Shouting People Down"]

[Text] Bonn -- This year's annual conference of the FRG military association Wehrkunde was devoted to the problems of the Atlantic alliance's military policy. It was held in Munich, and about 150 political figures, diplomats and military men from the NATO countries took part. According to the newspapers, this conference resembled a public flogging by the Washington representatives of the refractory West European allies.

U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger addressed the conference in the kind of language that Roman governors would probably have used in subjugated provinces. The Pentagon chief believes that threats, blackmail and intimidation are the most appropriate material for papering over the cracks in the NATO edifice and he made full use of them.

The overseas visit or reproached his audience with being insufficiently concerned about the defense of the West and threatened West Europeans with the specter of a new American isolationism if they do not take "sufficient part" in armament efforts. C. Weinberger demanded that they increase military expenditure by more than 3 percent annually, as NATO previously laid down. This was the only way, the secretary stated, to ensure a strategy of "deterrence from a position of strength." Echoing his chief, General Rogers, the American commander of NATO armed forces, Europe, put forward the following absurd thesis: "We have to arm today so that we can disarm tomorrow."

Trying to square their arguments and to find some justification for their bellicose policy, the American representatives resorted to crude fabrications about USSR policy. C. Weinberger put forward the groundless thesis that East-West trade alters the military balance of power in the Soviet Union's favor and called for an end to business ties with the socialist states. Putting his feet up on the table, the overseas visitor unceremoniously demanded the cancellation of the Soviet-West German "gas for pipes" agreement which, in his opinion, will make the FRG "dependent" on the USSR.

The American representatives' speeches reflected Washington's tactical line which consists in speculating on events in Poland to tighten Atlantic discipline, cool relations between West European countries and the Soviet Union and provoke a deterioration in the situation on the continent. The United States is counting here on the cooperation of the pro-American faction within the FRG in the shape of the opposition Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union parties. And their representatives tried their best at the Munich conference.

The screeching of the "hawks" drowned the few sober evaluations and opinions. Yet even so ardent a supporter of the Atlantic alliance as, for example, the British representative acknowledged the "growing antinuclear and anti-American mood in Western Europe." To ignore such a mood is difficult. FRG Defense Minister H. Apel observed that the West would be foolish to want to renounce detente. Responding to the American reproaches, H. Ehmke (Social Democratic Party) said: "There is no cold war nostalgia here."

As we can see, the conference certainly did not demonstrate complete harmony among its participants. Nevertheless it reflected the dangerous tendency toward increased NATO aggressiveness and growing Washington pressure on its partners with a view to stepping up the arms race, shaking their support for East-West detente and dialogue and dragging the West Europeans still deeper into the whirlpool of military preparations so dangerous for world peace.

MARTENS VISIT TO U.S. SEEN AS UNSUCCESSFUL

LD221730 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2258 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 22 Feb (TASS) -- Commenting on the visit to Washington by W. Martens, prime minister of Belgium, and L. Tindemans, his foreign minister, Vladislav Drobkov writes in today's PRAVDA that formally this visit was devoted to a discussion of economic relations between the United States and the "Common Market," which have worsened in recent weeks. The talks were centered on problems ensuing from the high interest rates in the United States which unfavorably influence the EEC economy, and also on steel and agricultural produce trading.

There exist serious differences between West Europe and Washington on all these problems. Washington has again refused to meet the EEC's requests halfway by undertaking concrete measures to reduce the harmful impact of U.S. economic measures on West European countries, the commentator notes. Instead, as observers note, the leaders of the U.S. administration have once more attempted to exert pressure on the representatives of West Europe, with the aim of compelling them to come out in full support of Washington's aggressive military preparations and also of U.S. actions to curtail trade and other relations with socialist states.

Washington also tried to force the EEC to "approve" the U.S. course in support of bloody dictatorships in Latin America. But this has, however, turned into confusion. Before R. Reagan had time to declare that a "wide agreement" existed between the participants of the talks with regard to the U.S. policy in El Salvador, a scandal broke out in Brussels, the commentary says. In both the press and parliament, sharp statements were aired attacking the president's words and criticizing the Belgian representatives.

The office of the Belgian prime minister also hastily pointed out that "reality does not correspond" with announcements made over the ocean.

"Thus, the talks in Washington have not been able to smooth out the sharp contradictions between the United States and the EEC in the economic sphere. What is more, they have again exposed the political differences existing between West European countries and the United States, and they also showed once more the crude pressure resorted to by the U.S. administration with regard to its West European partners."

UK PAPER'S HELMUT SCHMIDT INTERVIEW CITED

PM221605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 82 p 5

[TASS report: "To Continue the Dialogue; Interview With FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt"]

[Text] London, 20 Feb -- In an interview with the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN, FRG Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt has emphasized the need to continue and develop the East-West dialogue and to activate talks aimed at ending the arms race.

"It is the task of the Soviet Union and other countries in East Europe, and the task of West European states and the United States," he said, "to see to it that there is no war in Europe. There must be negotiations and treaties to see to it that there is no endless arms race, no endless chain of threats and counterthreats with the danger of these processes getting out of hand."

The head of the FRG's Federal Government especially pointed out that the attempts to question the policy of detente on the pretext of the events in Poland run counter to the interests of peace. "If someone does not wish to talk with the other side or hear the other side out, then we will undoubtedly find ourselves on the path which leads to further confrontation." "I do not believe," he continued, "that any silent confrontation would serve the West's aims or the aims of peace."

H. Schmidt categorically rejected the theory of "limited" nuclear war, pointing out that it represents "a strategic threat to the existence of West European countries." "I am sickened," the FRG chancellor declared, "by the idea cherished by certain people that in the event of war Europe could -- or even should -- be some separate 'theater' of nuclear war, leaving the United States to one side." Medium-range nuclear arms, he emphasized, can wipe my own country and my people off the face of the earth. These are strategic arms, and I believe that certain American commentators and political leaders are committing a great mistake when they regard as strategic only what is important to the United States.

The FRG chancellor once again made it clear that he does not intend to yield to crude pressure from the United States, which is now trying to force West European states to abandon cooperation with the USSR in the construction of a gas pipeline. "It is easy," he said, "for the Americans to speak of trade restrictions because they do not conduct extensive trade either with the Soviet Union or with the international community as a whole. The United States does not need extensive foreign trade because it has its own oil and natural gas and it has coal and everything else. But we in the FRG have nothing, with the exception of some coal reserves lying at a very great depth. The FRG economy needs gas supplies from outside, just as it needs oil supplies. The Americans cannot supply us with oil at the old price. America cannot supply us with natural gas -- at least until the next century, when we will construct a pipeline across the north Atlantic. The same is also true of other countries in Europe."

"And in general," H. Schmidt pointed out, "I would like to repeat that Reagan has not asked me to abandon that deal, which was drawn up long before the events in Poland happened. Nor has he ever asked me to tear up the agreements which we have concluded. No statesman can afford to tear up agreements which he himself has signed."

"Allow me to add something else," H. Schmidt said. "The current world economic crisis and the existence of almost 10 million unemployed in the United States and 2 million unemployed in the FRG pose no less of a strategic threat to the West's cohesion than what we have spoken of hitherto. It poses a strategic threat since it helps to spread social and political ferment in our countries and entails a danger of economic protectionism and a danger of financial, currency or trade measures by one Western country against another.

"In my view there is too much talk of so-called strategic questions in the military and political spheres, while there is plainly insufficient cooperation in the economic sphere. There has not been a worldwide economic slump on such a scale since the thirties. From here it is not hard to go on to speak of a general depression of the Western world. The question of how to bring down bank rates in the Western world at the present time, at the beginning of 1982, is in my view no less significant, to say the least, than all this missile business."

As DPA reports, while speaking in Nuremburg during a visit to the trading firm of Quelle, H. Schmidt one again came out resolutely in support of the FRG's "gas-for-pipes" deal with the Soviet Union. "Let others howl about it as much as they like," he emphasized. "The deal will not be cancelled."

UPCOMING VISIT BY FINNISH PRESIDENT NOTED

LD221722 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] The Soviet press announced this week that the president of the Republic of Finland, Mauno Koivisto, will pay a working visit to the Soviet Union in early March at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Our observer, Alfred Novikov, writes in this connection:

The forthcoming visit of President Mauno Koivisto to our country reflects the high level of Soviet-Finnish goodneigborliness and cooperation. This has developed in the postwar years as a result of the sincere efforts of our nations and statesmen.

The Soviet attitude toward its northern neighbor is based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, which was reflected in the decree, signed by Lenin, granting Finland independence. This attitude has met with a response in the realistic policies of presidents Juho Kusti Paasikivi and Kekkonen. Under their leadership and with the support of the democratic forces Finland took a historic decision in its relations with the Soviet Union when in 1948 it concluded the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance.

We can now speak about the successful development of the relations between our countries. The results of this policy can be seen in the fields of the economy, culture and politics. There are no unresolved disputes between the Soviet Union and Finland. The 1948 treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and the long-term program for the development and deepening of commercial, economic and scientific-technical cooperation open wide prospects until the last decade of this century.

The most important impulses for mutually advantageous initiatives in Soviet-Finnish cooperation have always come from contacts at the highest state level. In this respect, the mutual respect and trust between the state leaders play a very important part. These relations have developed in the many talks and discussions of Leonid Brezhnev and the other Soviet leaders with President Urho Kekkonen. In this connection the words of President Mauno Koivisto, in his telegram to Leonid Brezhnev after his accession to the presidency, have been welcomed with satisfaction. He said that Finland will continue to follow the line defined by his predecsesors, the central part of which is the all-round development of Soviet-Finnish relations. Being certain of the continuing significance of Soviet-Finnish relations to the cause of peace, security and mutually advantageous cooperation in Europe the Soviet people welcome Mauno Koivisto's forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union.

FRANCE'S CHEYSSON INTERVIEW WITH NEWSWEEK CITED

LD221902 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] New York, 22 Feb, TASS -- The minister for external relations of France, Claude Cheysson, in an interview with the American weekly NEWSWEEK, stressed the growing mutual misunderstanding between the United States and the West European countries. Genuine differences, he said, exist on questions of the economic and, among other things, the monetary policies. In the words of the minister, a free market cannot develop in conditions when the value of the dollar fluctuates within the range of 20 percent both ways in the course of one year. "We have reached a stage when capital investments are practically impossible and when investment funds are used for mere speculation."

"We can," Claude Cheysson went on to say, "hold out for a while, but not indefinitely. A time will come when the economic slowdown, the dearth of investment and the rise in unemployment will sweep everything away."

There is a real poison, the minister said further, a poison of protectionism we should struggle against in common.

But you will admit that it is hard for us to tell our own people that we are going to struggle alongside the Americans against protectionism when the Americans don't seem to care the least little bit about the consequences of their monetarist policies of our (Western) society.

Claude Cheysson also commented on the differences in the approach to trade with the Soviet Union. He reminded that France depended more than the United States on that trade, and in addition was concerned to diversify its imports of energy raw materials geographically.

Referring to the differences regarding the U.S. policy in the Caribbean region, the French minister rejected Washington's allegations to the effect that by supporting the military junta in El Salvador and the counter-revolutionary elements in Nicaragua the United States "this is countering the Soviet and Cuban influence in the region."

Claude Cheysson warned that France would condemn the United States if the latter resorts to a policy of boycott or military blockade in respect of the countries of Central America. At the same time, he defended the French decision to supply weapons to Nicaragua.

SWEDISH DEPUTIES SEEK NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD210806 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 Feb, TASS -- A group of Swedish Riksdag (Parliament) deputies with chairman of the Social-Democratic Workers' Party (SDAP) Olaf Palme at their head urged the government for talks with other countries of northern Europe on the question of declaring that part of the continent a region free from nuclear weapons.

This idea, which is vital to the peoples of the continent, was put forward by former President Urho Kaleva Kekkonen of Finland, the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN writes. Recently it has been winning ever more supporters. The problem is being actively discussed among broad public circles and political parties. Signatures are being collected in all countries of the region for turning northern Europe into a nuclear-free zone.

This course of developments exasperates Washington and the NATO leadership, the commentary says. The negative attitude of the USA to the idea of denuclearised European north stems from the general course of the U.S. administration for increasing the level of military confrontation on the continent.

The creation of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe will be a major contribution to lessening international tensions, to eliminating the threat of a nuclear war breaking out, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes in conclusion.

KONOTOP RECEIVES SWEDISH COMMUNIST DELEGATION

PM191307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Feb 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Arrival"]

[Text] A delegation from the Swedish Communist Workers' Party [AKP] headed by R. Hagel, chairman of the board of the party, arrived in Moscow on 16 February at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation includes AKP board members E. Berg, I. Maard and J. Jensson and also S. Holmberg, chairman of the AKP Auditing Commission.

The delegation was met by V.I. Konotop, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, and V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section.

PRAVDA VIEWS MEETING WITH SWEDISH COMMUNISTS

PM221449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] A meeting took place at the CPSU Central Committee on 17 February between B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.I. Konotop, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Moskovskiy Obkom; and V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, and a delegation of the Swedish Workers' Party -- communists [APK] consisting of R. Hagel, chairman of the party board; APK board members E. Berg, J. Jensson and I. Maard; and S. Holmberg, chairman of the APK Auditing Commission.

During the talk the APK delegation spoke of its party's activity aimed at defending the working people's vital interests and directed against the offensive by monopolies, the Swedish Communists active participation, in conjunction with other progressive forces in the country, in the antiwar movement and of the struggle for neutral Sweden to implement a constructive foreign policy and make an active contribution to the normalization of the international situation. The CPSU delegation declared Soviet Communists' solidarity with the APK and wished it successes in its activity and in strengthening its positions in the country.

The CPSU representatives spoke of progress in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the Soviet people's successes in the economic, social and cultural spheres and the current tasks and problems of communist building. They briefed the APK on the CPSU's activity in the international arena to implement the peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and on the Soviet Union's concrete peace initiatives aimed at eliminating the danger of war.

The Swedish comrades gave a high assessment of the Soviet people's achievements and the CPSU's activity, noting that the successes of real socialism in the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and their peace-loving foreign policy constitute a very important factor for ensuring international peace and security and a reliable prop in the peoples' struggle for national and social liberation.

The exchange of opinions which took place demonstrated the two parties' unity of views in assessing the international situation. It is characterized by the exacerbation of the confrontation between the forces of war and the forces of peace. The aggressive course of imperialist circles in the United States and NATO, aimed at whipping up tension and stepping up the arms race, has led to a sharp increase in the complexity of the international situation and the stepping up of the danger of war. But is is opposed by the consistent peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union, the socialist community countries and other peace-loving states, as well as by the mighty antiwar movement among the public, which has developed particularly extensively in Europe in recent years.

The CPSU and APK resolutely condemned imperialism's intrigues over Poland and Afghanistan and its flagrant interference in their internal affairs, as well as in the affairs of countries struggling for national and social liberation.

The firm conviction was expressed that the main task today is to prevent a world thermonuclear catastrophe. In this connection emphasis was placed on the need to extend and deepen joint actions by all political and public forces opposed to war and in favor of lasting peace, equality, mutually advantageous cooperation and international security. The two parties attach exceptional significance to the struggle against the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear weapons in West Europe and for preventing a new twist to the arms race, so that Europe does not become a theater of hostilities again. The two parties stressed the particular urgency, in the present situation, of stepping up the struggle to create a zone free of nuclear weapons in northern Europe.

This could do much to promote the strengthening of security on the continent and could be an important stage on the path to a nuclear-free Europe.

The CPSU and APK delegations reject all attempts to use anti-communism and anti-Sovietism to undermine or split the communist movement, which makes a decisive contribution to the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

The CPSU and the APK advocate the development of relations of friendship and good-neighborliness between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Sweden and multifaceted, mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries.

The meeting took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

STOCKHOLM MEETING ON TURKISH TRADE UNIONISTS

LD220944 Moscow TASS in English 0854 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Stockholm, 22 Feb, TASS -- A meeting of solidarity with Turkish Democrats was held in the "House of the People" of the Swedish capital. Its watchword was "Save the lives of 52 DISK [Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey] trade union leaders." The meeting was attended by representatives of Swedish trade unions, other Swedish mass public and political organizations.

The meeting was addressed by member of the board of the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey (DISK), Chairman of the Metal Workers' Union Mehmet Karaca who stressed that human rights were systematically violated in Turkey and repressions carried out against the trade unions and representatives of other progressive and democratic forces. Since September 1980, Mehmed Karaca said, a total of 175,000 persons were jailed, many of them are threatened with a death penalty. Mortal danger is now hanging over 52 DISK leaders.

The policy of repressions and terror, Mehmet Karaca continued, has full support of the United States, which wants to turn Turkey into its own military base and openly proclaim the country to be an area within the sphere of its strategic interests.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON DUTCH ANTIWAR MOVEMENT

PM231101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Feb 82 p 5

[Correspondent V. Drobkov article: "What Is 'Hollanditis'?"]

[Text] Amsterdam, February -- Against a yellow background the silhouette of a missile is drawn with the inscription: "Stop the Neutron Bomb." Round badges with the same drawing sometimes also say: "Keep Your Distance, I've Got Hollanditis." This image, printed on a small poster or badge, can be found all over the Netherlands -- on the doors of houses, on car windshileds, on the sweaters and jackets of the young and the not so young, and even on baby carriages.

What is Hollanditis?

It is the North Atlantic bloc's name for the "epidemic" of antiwar actions that has affected West Europeans, and which has particularly made its presence felt in the Netherlands. The "Dutch disease" emerged as a natural reaction of sober-minded people to the U.S. administration's eagerness to build up its military muscles and its openly proclaimed preparedness to unleash a "limited" nuclear conflict in Europe. "Stop the Neutron Bomb. Stop the Nuclear Arms Race," is the slogan of the people who are struggling to avert the threat of war.

However much Washington would like to, it cannot write off as "communist" all those struggling against the nuclear threat.

In The Netherlands, for example, one of the most representative antinuclear forces is the Interdenominational Council for Peace which unites hundreds of organizations of advocates of the relaxation of international tension. "Our movement reflects the growing anxiety and protest over the plans to turn Europe and our country into a theater of military operations in the event of a nuclear conflict," I was told by a priest from The Hague, an activist of the Interdenominational Council for Peace.

"Nuclear weapons must be stopped now, before it is too late. Serious talks must be held on the reduction of nuclear weapons", said Wim Zijlstra, a local secretary of the Interdenominational Council for Peace and geography teacher from Eindhoven. "The United States already has thousands of nuclear warheads deployed in Europe and wants to bring in new missiles here. We are opposing this. We do not want to get drawn into a new lap of the nuclear arms race."

Representatives of the ruling coalition in the Dutch Parliament recently harshly condemned the U.S. reluctance to enter into talks with the USSR on the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons. "Government factions and representatives of leftwing parties are criticizing the American administration for its reluctance, using the events in Poland as an excuse, to resume the SALT talks," a regional newspaper, TROUW, writes. The Dutch Parliament has also categorically rejected plans for deploying chemical weapons in Europe, the production of which Washington is currently speeding up. According to observers here, plans for deploying cruise missiles in the Netherlands have met with such resistance that the Dutch Government, which has several times postponed taking a final decision on this question, will most likely say "no" to Washington's importunate demands. Two out of the three parties in the government coalition -- the Labor Party and Democrats 66 -- have officially announced that they oppose cruise missiles.

Dutch Communists, many other political parties, parliamentary deputies and public forces at large are also demanding that the Netherlands renounce all or some of the "nuclear tasks" imposed on that country by virtue of its membership of NATO. This concerns the preservation of stockpiles of nuclear weapons, providing bases for aircraft carrying nuclear weapons, and nuclear artillery assigned to NATO. Addressing Parliament in mid-February, a prominent political figure, Labor Party deputy De Vries called for the creation in Europe of a nuclear-free zone and said that the Netherlands' refusal to assume "nuclear tasks" could be the first steps toward this.

I talked to Niko Schouten, secretary of the Dutch Amalgamated "Stop the Neutron Bomb, Stop the Nuclear Arms Race!" Committee about the broad action against the nuclear threat. I am sure that the peace movement in the Netherlands will develop despite all the present difficulties, he said. And antiwar demonstrations are continuing throughout the country. New mass actions are being prepared. Local authorities have already declared many regions of the Netherlands to be zones where nuclear weapons may not be deployed. "Our main objective," N. Schouten said, "is to ensure that the government's postponement of a decision with regard to the deployment in The Netherlands of cruise missiles will be replaced by a firm refusal to accept these weapons and other 'nuclear tasks.' We are also calling for the conclusion of an international convention on the prohibition of the neutron weapon and are striving to make the Dutch Government launch an initiative of this kind at the United Nations."

We were talking in the spacious "Arend" hall not far from the port of Amsterdam. A press conference on the occasion of an international conference of peace champions that was being held in the Dutch capital had just finished. Badges saying "Keep Your Distance, I've Got Hollanditis" could be seen gleaming on the chests of many of the participants in the meeting. And this badge was taken as a token of its wearer's involvement in the noble struggle for peace and security.

PRAVDA ARTICLE ASSESSES U.S. POLICY IN MIDDLE EAST

PM221201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 82 p 4

[Article by Academician Ye. Primakov: "The Near East -- Who Is Blocking a Settlement?"]

[Text] It is one-third of a century since the Arab-Israeli conflict began, yet the Near East remains one of the world's most dangerous seats of tension. Of course, there are various reasons for the protracted Near East crisis. But one would be fully justified in saying that the chief one is U.S. policy.

Virtually all the U.S. presidents of the past two or three decades have stressed the significance of the Near East for the United States in terms of both its strategic position and its oil resources. These two factors have taken priority in the elaboration of U.S. Near East policy. At the same time, there is reason to believe that new elements have emerged in the Reagan administration's approach to events in the Near East. Having set a course toward liquidating the relaxation of international tension, the present U.S. administration is trying more than previous administrations to tie in various regional conflicts, especially the Arab-Israeli conflict, with its global policy devoted to struggle against the USSR and its allies. Washington is endeavoring to "control" the development of these conflict situations in the interests of its own overall power confrontation with the socialist community and the world national liberation and anti-imperialist movements.

The "globalization" of the U.S. approach to the Near East situation is reflected in U.S. military doctrine based, according to U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, on the need to create potential for waging two or two and a half wars at one time, including a "full scale war" in the Near and Middle East.

The militarist element pervading U.S. Near East policy is undergoing a general intensification. This is expressed in measures to create a system of military bases on the territory of Somalia, Sudan, Oman, Egypt and Kenya. Not all are conceived in the traditional form with the unfurling of the U.S. flag. Many of these bases are seen as "depots." They will store arms for the U.S. "Rapid Deployment Force" which would be airlifted to these regions to suppress national liberation movements or anti-imperialist regimes.

The United States attaches great significance to military maneuvers on Near East territory. On the one hand they are a demonstration of "U.S. might" to intimidate independent countries and, on the other, they have the purely practical purpose of preparing the theater for hostilities.

A fundamentally new Near East element is the deployment of U.S. forces there on a permanent basis in the guise of the so-called "multinational forces" which are being set up on the Sinai Peninsula to back the Camp David deal. The United States will have a permanent military contingent in the Near East comprising more than 1,000 officers and men. This may seem a trivial number to some people, but the U.S. contingent could play a key role in ensuring the transfer of the larger "Rapid Deployment Force" to the area.

The United States considered its strategic, military, hegemonist interests when it defined its present approach to the Arab-Israeli conflict. At first, the U.S. line was simply to "freeze" the conflict. It tried to make the Arabs accept the existing situation, whereby the consequences of the 1967 Israeli aggression have not been eliminated, and shift their attention to the struggle against the "threat from the USSR." It was with those plans that U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig first went to the area in 1981, visiting Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries. However, even the conservative Arab government found it difficult to credit the myth of the "Soviet threat" and, at the same time, turn a blind eye to the real, daily danger posed by Israel's U.S.-inspired and -backed expansionist, aggressive policy.

But the United States was obviously not disheartened by its first failure. It pressed on, signing with Israel the so-called "strategic cooperation" memorandum clearly directed against the Soviet Union, as even the text of the document states. Similar "strategic cooperation" is envisioned in relation to the Arab countries. Within its framework the United States tried and is trying to knock together a new alliance involving Israel and conservative Arab regimes. Its purpose, especially since the collapse of the shah's regime in Iran, is to buttress U.S. policy in the region.

One is also struck by certain new accents in the U.S. "oil approach" to the Near East. They also indicate that the United States is interested in the development of the situation in that area primarily from the viewpoint of its imperialist hegemonist interests and not the establishment of a just peace. It has to be said that of late the United States has become minimally dependent on oil supplies from the Near East. Following President R. Reagan's unfreezing of U.S. oil prices there is the prospect of a certain increase in or simply a more steady level of U.S. oil extraction. At the same time, U.S. energy-saving measures have been stepped up, as a result of which in recent years the U.S. economy's power capacity coefficient (tons of standard fuel per $1,000 of national income) has fallen. No one denies, of course, that the United States is still interested in importing Near East oil. But these imports can by no stretch of the imagination be seen as so invaluable as to affect the "life or death" problem of the very existence of the United States, as U.S. propaganda and many U.S. politicians would have it.

At the same time the U.S. partners continue to be very dependent on Near East oil. In the late seventies, of the 14.5 million barrels of oil a day imported from the Persian Gulf zone, only 2.4 million barrels went to the United States, while West Europe imported 8 million barrels and Japan 4.1 million barrels a day. Whereas in 1980 Near East oil accounted for 27 percent of all U.S. oil imports, the equivalent figure for West Europe and Japan was 66 and 70 percent respectively.

While declaring itself the defender of Western oil interests in the Near East, the United States wants to use the situation to bind its European partners and Japan still tighter to it, to prevent attempts on their part to make independent decisions on many foreign policy problems and to keep them on a short rein. This "Near East rein" is all the more important for American politicians the more contradictions are manifested between the United States and the West European countries on other issues, particularly in connection with Washington's desire to turn West Europe into a nuclear missile bridgehead against the Soviet Union. Naturally, the relaxation of tension runs contrary to the utilization of the Near East situation in the interests of American control over its allies' policy. And this is one more reason why the United States is in no hurry to attain a universal political settlement in the Near East.

Finally, in recent months the situation arising since As-Sadat's death has influenced American policy in the region, in particular U.S. tactical actions. As-Sadat's murder swept away one of the props on which the U.S. leadership was counting above all. The political scene lost a person who was prepared to -- and did -- subjugate Egypt's national interests entirely to the purposes of the American foreign policy line in the region.

Mubarak, Egypt's new leader, continues to declare his intention of implementing a course of developing the Camp David deal. But in Washington these statements are often associated with the desire to avoid creating a pretext for those who would like to thwart the final withdrawal of Israeli troops from Sinai planned for 25 April. In these conditions U.S. Secretary of State Haig has become a frequent visitor to Cairo and Jerusalem, and the Egyptian president has been invited to Washington for talks.

What is American diplomacy now striving for? The United States wants to preserve at any cost the Camp David deal, which is completely bankrupt and exposed to the entire world as a means of changing the situation in the Near East in Israeli and American interests and an instrument for undermining the realistic path to a stable peace.

By all appearances, in order to spur on the Camp David process, the United States is continuing to indulge Israeli Prime Minister Begin, who would not mind obtaining new "guarantees" from Egypt. Washington makes no secret of its intention to impose on Egypt, as the main such "guarantee commitment," the signing, on Israeli terms, of an agreement or at least of principles for a future agreement on so-called self-government for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza. As is known, Israel has worked out a plan for this "self-government" which not only deprives the Palestinians of all the attributes of power, but also provides for the creation of zones for a permanent presence of Israeli troops in the region in order to perpetuate its occupation. The United States wants to make Egypt sign a corresponding document which, Israel and American politicians believe, not without good reason, virtually eliminates the possibility of Egypt's emerging from its isolation within the Arab world.

The United States is deliberately diverting the Near East conflict away from a just settlement. Suffice it to take a retrospective look at the events which followed the signing of the Israel-Egyptian separate treaty to see the indisputable conclusion that the Camp David accords have nothing at all in common with a lasting and just peace in the Near East. It was precisely after the conclusion of the Camp David deal that Israel hardened its stance in all respects. In defiance of UN decisions and international public opinion, it declared Jerusalem its "eternal" capital, began to settle the West Bank unrestrainedly, and categorically rejected the Palestinians' right to create their own national state. Tel Aviv began to attack the peaceful population and Palestinian resistance detachments in Lebanon, made the bandit raid on the nuclear reactor in Iraq and, finally, annexed an age-old part of Syrian territory -- the Golan Hieghts, occupied in 1967. Currently in Israel -- and this is highly symptomatic -- voices are being heard with increasing insistence calling for the annexation of the West Bank and Gaza, too.

All these expansionist and agressive actions are being carried out by Israel with U.S. support. It is true that in a number of cases Washington tries to create the illusion that it is playing no part and, what is more, that it condemms the Israeli leadership. It needs to do this mainly in order not to lose its partners among the conservative Arab regimes. Yet this same Washington, literally a few days after the latest "tiff," stops its criticism of Israel, resumes arms supplies and voetoes all proposals of sanctions against the agressor -- in other words, effectively gives the go-ahead to new aggressive actions by Israel.

By defending the Camp David deal, U.S. strategists are blocking the real path toward peace in the Near East. Having chosen the Camp David course, the United States is virtually rejecting all other proposals for a settlement, including those coming from their European partners.

Yet it is possible to take the charge out of the explosive mechanism in the Near East merely by ensuring an overall settlement in the interests of all peoples living in that region. Corresponding proposals were made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. They consist in the solution of a complex of questions capable of removing the threat and stabilizing the situation. To make this possible it is necessary to withdraw Israeli troops from all the Arab lands they occupy, to grant the Palestinian people the right to self-determination, including the right to form a national state, and to create the conditions for secure existence for all states and peoples in this region, including Israel.

With this aim in view an international conference could be called with the participation of not only those countries directly involved in the conflict, but also the PLO -- the generally acknowledged legitimate representative of the Palestinian people -- and the Soviet Union, the United States and also other states representing regions bordering the Near East -- West Europe, North Africa and South Asia. Naturally such a conference needs appropriate preparation. But the preparation itself will help further the cause of peace and will block the plans of those who are trying to keep the Near East one of the most dangerous seats of international tension.

U.S. DESIGNS ON GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL SEEN

LD222322 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] The National Front for the Liberation of Bahrain has disclosed the real objectives behind the imperialist propaganda and that of its Arab outlets about alleged Iranian participation in a plot against the Government of Bahrain. AL-FAJR, organ of this front, has noted that the story about this plot is a fabrication from beginning to end and that this method has been repeatedly used in the past. It was alleged in 1974 and 1975 that a plot had been uncovered in Bahrain, and consequently many patriots and unionists were thrown in jail and democratic liberties were suspended. However, if the action was justified at the time by an alleged communist plot or an unfounded Soviet danger, it is the Iranian revolution that has been chosen to be the monster this time.

The objective of this operation has remained, as it was before, to strike at the democratic and national forces. Simultaneously the hue and cry which was raised around the events in Bahrain was aimed at speeding up the conclusion of a security agreement between Bahrain and Saudi Arabia. This agreement was in fact hastily concluded following the disclosure of the imaginary plot. In Washington this agreement is considered a beginning to the process of turning the Gulf Cooperation Council into a kind of policing apparatus in the service of the American monopolies.

It must be said that Washington is taking measures to speed up this process. The White House emissaries, whose visits to the Arabian Gulf are frequent, are attempting to impose new arms deliveries on the members of the cooperation council. These arms deliveries are meant to make the Gulf countries subservient to the United States and to transform the Gulf Cooperation Council into a tool for the imperialist alliance's policy.

What is indicative of these intensions is the establishment of a U.S.-Saudi committee within the framework of which regular meetings will be held between the defense ministers of the two countries. Reference should also be made to the attempts by the U.S. administration to impose the idea of the so-called defensive umbrella on the council's members based on AWACS spy aircraft provided by Washington to Riyadh. It is well known that these aircraft, which are manned and controlled by American pilots, have shown that they are incapable of detecting the Israeli Air Force's violations of Saudi airspace. However, being stationed on the desert land of the kingdom offers the Pentagon the capability of supervising the strategic military situation in the Arabian Gulf area and defining the targets for the Rapid Deployment Force. As for the second consignment of AWACS to Saudi Arabia, it is linked to conditions that gravely infringe on its sovereignty.

It is clear that Washington intends, on the basis of the defensive umbrella, to place the other members of the cooperation council in a similar situation. Therefore, it provokes claims of an Iranian threat to the Gulf countries' sovereignty while the real danger to these countries' security and to their internal stability emanates from Washington's actions itself. Irrefutable evidence of this can be seen in the dispatch of a gang of terrorists to the PDRY especially trained by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in one of the camps near Jidda. Mr Salih Muslih Qasim, Democratic Yemen's defense minister, announced at a mass rally in Aden that this action is part of imperialism's subversive activities and the plots of the forces of reaction, which were foiled by the people's vigilance.

IMPERIALIST CONSPIRACIES SURFACE AT TRIAL IN PDRY

LD222108 Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Aden, 22 Feb, TASS -- New facts are surfacing about imperialist conspiracies in preparation against the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen during the trial here of a terrorist-subversive group arrested by the state security organs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The court has been presented with material evidence confirming the intention of the defendants to carry out massive terrorist action against civilian population and acts of subversion at the key industrial enterprises [word indistinct] in the state institutions of Democratic Yemen. Those attending the trial [words indistinct] the espionage paraphernalia of their [words indistinct]: radio transmitters, plastic bombs and weapons, made in the United States. The evidence given by the accused testifies to direct participation of the (?American) special services in the preparation of (?barbaric actions).

Faced with irrefutable evidence, the defendants admitted having undergone training outside the country under the guidance of American instructors who taught them espionage and subversion.

The facts that have been made public during the investigation are arousing the indignation of the people of Democratic Yemen. Protest meetings and demonstrations against the [words indistinct] imperialism and reaction (?are) taking place in different parts of the country. Their participants are demanding stern punishment to the (criminals) who have the (?United States behind them).

According to the local press the failure of this new hostile action against the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen is a sign of complete bankruptcy of the policy of imperialism with respect to the newly-liberated [words indistinct] and of the futility of its attempts to halt the steady headway of countries along the path of social progress, democracy and peace.

IRAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S TALKS IN LIBYA REPORTED

LD191308 Moscow TASS in English 1022 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Tripoli, 19 Feb, TASS -- Talks are continuing here between Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and the Libyan leaders. According to a report on the Libyan JANA news agency, the Iranian minister has strongly condemned the aggressive policy of the United States, which strives to establish its rule in the area of the Middle and Near East. 'Ali Akbar Velayati strongly condemned Israel's expansionist course and its decision on the annexation of the Golan Heights. The minister declared Iran's full support for the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for its legitimate rights, including the right to create its own independent state.

MUBARAK PAYING OFFICIAL VISIT TO OMAN

LD191304 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak is paying an official visit to the Sultanate of Oman and is having talks with Sultan Qabus. It is known that Oman and the Sudan are the only Arab countries with official relations with Cairo. Western news agency reports said that the press in the Arab Gulf countries were not making any comments on this visit.

PRAVDA VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR SETTLEMENT IN CHAD

LD210732 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 Feb, TASS -- Chad is again a scene of a civil war, PRAVDA writes today, commenting on the events in that African country. The so-called "interafrican force" including units from Nigeria, Senegal and Zaire, which was formed in keeping with the decision of the Organization of African Unity, was to maintain peace in that country and ensure its borders. The Western powers, above all the USA and France, which are guided by their interests, give the inter-African force material and technical assistance. Precisely at this time separatist chief Hissein Habre, who succeeded in restoring his armed force with the assistance of the USA, Sudan and the As-Sadat regime, has again thrown a challenge to the central government.

The OAU force (3,000 men), as news agencies say, does not, however, give support to the Transitional Government of National Unity headed by Goukouni Oueddei. The OAU special committee for settlement in Chad proposed that he start direct talks with Habre, halt combat operations and draft a provisional constitution, hold parliamentary and presidential elections. The Transitional Government of National Unity refused to hold talks with the rebels, considering that this will result in destructive consequences for the country. Goukouni Oueddei strongly condemned the proposal of the OAU committee.

Combat operations in that war ravaged and extremely poor country are continuing. Armed conflicts, which carried away a heavy toll of human lives have been continuing in Chad for already fifteen years at some intervals. A settlement PRAVDA stresses, can be reached there only on the basis of respect for the legitimate rights of the Chad people to national independence, to the resolution of its internal problems without outside interference.

Fighting Reported

LD221946 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 22 Feb, TASS -- Chad Government troops captured the strategically important town of Umm Hajar, 150 kilometres west of the city of Abeche, driving the revel troops of the former Defence Minister Hissein Habre out of the town. This is reported by the FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY from Ndjamena, quoting a communique of the Ministry of Defence.

In the course of the fighting for the town, the government troops took 157 prisoners, artillery pieces and mortars as well as two radio stations.

The agency cites the communique as saying that the Transitional National Unity Government of Chad is determined to accept the challenge of the agents of imperialism.

TASS INTERVIEWS FOREIGN MINISTER OF NIGER

LD200656 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2230 GMT 19 Feb 82

[By TASS special correspondent S. Solovyev]

[Text] Niamey, 19 Feb, TASS -- The [word indistinct] years which have elapsed since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the Republic of Niger give grounds for making a high assessment of our bilateral ties, D. Diallo, Niger's minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, said in a conversation with the TASS correspondent.

In its foreign policy, the minister pointed out, Niger is guided by a desire to build ties with other states on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. These are precisely the kind of relations we have established with the USSR, D. Diallo said. Our countries hold a similar position on many current problems. A constant exchange of views takes place in a friendly and constructive atmosphere.

The Soviet Union, the minister noted, is making a contribution to Niger's national development. Cooperation in the sphere of health is making successful headway. A regular exchange of artistic collectives has been organized.

Condemning the continuing arms race, D. Diallo spoke out in favor of the creation of a climate of trust between peoples and the consolidation of the process of detente. He noted the importance of the establishment of a new international economic order which would foster the real progress of the developing states.

Dealing with the situation in the south of Africa, the Niger minister stressed the necessity at the earliest opportunity of granting independence to Namibia, which is illegally occupied by the South African racists. The Pretoria regime and its allies, which are known to everybody, are hampering a just settlement of the Namibian problem, he said. In connection with this, the minister advocated the imposition of comprehensive and compulsory sanctions against the apartheid state at the international level.

BREZHNEV SENDS MESSAGE TO NIGERIAN PRESIDENT

LD222056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Shagari, the president of Nigeria, has received Comrade Belyak, president of the USSR-Nigeria Friendship Society, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production, who is in Lagos and who delivered a message from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The president stated that this is a very important document which expounds the Soviet Union's point of view on questions of the development of the contemporary international situation. Indicating the common nature of the evaluation the two sides give the present situation in the world, Shagari said that Nigeria is also concerned about the situation that is forming at present, especially concerning the abrupt increase of military preparations which intensifies the threat of an armed conflict.

CHANGES IN ZIMBABWE COALITION GOVERNMENT REPORTED

Nkomo Dismissal

LD201108 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] The Zimbabwe prime minister, Robert Mugabe, has dismissed Joshua Nkomo and three other representatives of the Patriotic Front Party from the coalition government. Speaking at a news conference, Mr Mugabe motivated the decision by the fact that these persons were involved in hiding arms recently discovered by the security forces in various parts of the country.

Government Reshuffle

LD201106 Moscow in Ndebele to Zimbabwe 1730 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] The Zimbabwe prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has announced a reshuffle of his government. There are 28 ministers in the government. This reshuffle was made soon after the sacking of the leader of the Patriotic Front, Mr Joshua Nkomo, and other members of that party.

Cabinet Meeting

LD201136 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] Members of the newly appointed cabinet of Zimbabwe have had their first meeting in Harare, the capital. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has removed from the previous cabinet Joshua Nkomo and three other representatives of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front Party after accusing them of preparing an armed action.

U.S. POLICY TOWARD EL SALVADOR SCORED

Reagan 'Evasive'

PY222157 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2100 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] In yesterday's press conference, President Ronald Reagan avoided answering 14 questions regarding the Central American problem.

President Ronald Reagan was quite evasive in dealing with the Central American problem in yesterday's press conference. He only answered 10 of the 24 questions put to him. As for the plan to destabilize the Nicaraguan revolution which has been prepared by the CIA, President Reagan said that he would not comment on it. About El Salvador, President Reagan said that there are all kinds of options -- political, economic and security-related -- but that he would not discuss them in advance. Asked insistently about a possible military intervention in El Salvador, the U.S. President stated that there are no plans to send combat troops anywhere.

'Patent Embarrassment'

PM221035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 82 p 5

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov dispatch: "Escalation of Interference"]

[Text] Washington, 17 Feb -- A few days ago U.S. President R. Reagan held an urgent White House conference in which Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger, Secretary of State A. Haig, Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman D. Jones and recently appointed presidential national security adviser W. Clark participated in addition to Vice-President G. Bush.

Although White House spokesmen are keeping quiet about the essence of the secret discussion which took place, judging by leaked information the discussion was about the situation in Central America. The fact is that the CIA, according to press reports, has come to the conclusion that the El Salvador junta cannot count on victory without the participation of U.S. mercenaries.

With the coming to power of the Reagan administration Washington has sharply increased its military aid to the Salvadoran military, which has unleashed bloodthirsty terror in the country against all who are suspected sympathizers of the patriots of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and who oppose [word illegible] oppression and advocate elementary human rights and social justice. Whereas in the last year of President Carter's rule "aid" to the Salvadoran antipeople regime amount to $72 million, according to press reports, during the first year that the Reagan administration has been in power it has reached $174 million. This is not only in weapons and equipment which help the Salvadoran military to mete out violence against defenseless civilians, sparing neither women nor children. Washington recently placed at the junta's disposal the bases of Fort Bragg and Fort Benning in North Carolina and Georgia, where about 1,400 Salvadoran officers and men are at present undergoing military training. Furthermore, dozens of so-called U.S. military advisers have been participating for many months now in military operations in El Salvador. Some of these advisers were filmed a few days ago carrying weapons -- U.S. M16 automatic rifles -- in the military operations area.

Why were the U.S. advisers carrying arms if, as Washington states, they are prohibited from bearing them and from being in the military operations zone at all, D. Hinton, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, was asked by journalists. "Cornered" by irrefutable facts, the ambassador merely shrugged.

The disclosure also caused patent embarrassment in official Washington.

In an attempt to pacify the broad circles of the American public who express keen sympathy with the long-suffering Salvadoran people, (only recently, for example, Ed Asner, a well-known actor and public figure and president of the U.S. Film Actors' Guild, announced a campaign to collect $1 million in an aid fund for the Salvadoran patriots), the Reagan administration acted out the farce of censuring the "advisers" caught red-handed. Lt Col H. Melander was recalled to the United States as having been "punished" and the others were given a "verbal reprimand".

But this maneuver is hardly capable of deluding anyone. The escalation of Washington's interference in El Salvador's internal affairs with the aim of imposing a bloodthirsty regime on this country's people is continuing. The scale of the interference is such that many Americans are beginning to talk of a "second Vietnam."

However, direct military support for the antipeople regime in El Salvador is merely one element and, to all appearances, by no means the main element in Washington's strategy of suppressing by fire the Central American peoples' struggle for social progress. As the Washington POST reported a few days ago, President Reagan recently sanctioned a broad program of U.S. actions in Central America. These actions include U.S. assistance in the political and paramilitary operations of other Latin American countries' governments against Cuba and Nicaragua, falsely and groundlessly accused by the United States of "armed support" for the Salvadoran patriots. "Other Latin American countries," the New York TIMES notes, means, specifically, Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay -- they are the ones that the U.S. administration is counting on enlisting in the so-called "inter-American peace force," intended to carry out punitive operations in Central America. In the subversive work against Cuba and Nicaragua, a tremendous role is being assigned to the CIA, which, according to press reports, has formulated a secret plan for setting up "action groups" for paramilitary and political operations. The implementation of this plan, according to CIA assessments, will cost $19 million, the Washington POST writes.

Children 'Kidnapped'

PY230159 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] In Honduras, the CIA is kidnapping children of Salvadoran refugees. These operations are being carried out behind the facade of the religious organization, World Vision, which officially performs charitable activities in refugees camps. The shepherds of souls, who are in fact CIA agents, promised the mothers that their children will receive good nourishment and education in the United States. The poor peasants can only acquiensce since their children are threatened with death by starvation. They give their children to World Vision missionaries and thus hundreds of children of both sexes have been taken to camps in unknown places.

Some information about the whereabouts of those Salvadoran children who were sent to the United States has surfaced through delegates to the international ecounter of Christian organizations in Cuernavaca, Mexico. One of those delegates, Oscar Arnulfo Romero, reported that those Salvadoran children have been taken to CIA special camps in the United States where they are submitted to tests before being separated in groups. Thus some groups are sent to special brainwashing schools where they are trained to spy and perform terrorist acts. Others who do not qualify for the special training are sent to research establishments of the CIA where the children are used as guinea pigs to test medicines and chemicals capable of changing human consciousness, to practice lobotomies and other experiments.

In the Cuernavaca encounter it was learned that World Vision had performed the same kind of activities in Vietnam.

As a consequence of the Yankee aggression, tens of thousands of Vietnamese children lost their parents. The orphans were taken and screened by World Vision agents, and the fate of those who were selected for CIA medical experimentation is not as yet known. They may well have been exterminated in the secret Yankee laboratories. In contrast, those who graduated from sabotage schools emerge periodically. For instance, South Vietnamese participated in Nicaragua's internecine war on Somoza's side. Now they are seen in El Salvador and Guatemala where they man torture chambers and question patriots.

The tragedy of the Salvadoran children reported by progressive clergymen who attended the encounter in Cuernavaca shocked the participants of that event who, acting as the conscience of the world, decided to send representative delegations to the Salvadoran refugee camps in Honduras to stop the inhuman practice of the North Americans.

PRC INVOLVEMENT IN LATIN AMERICA SCORED

PY221200 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Commentary by Valentin Mashkin from the "Latin American Events" feature]

[Text] It is well known that the PRC leadership is a close friend of the U.S. leadership. Many aspects of PRC foreign policy are similar to Washington's. It is the reactionary policy of domination. This is why I was amazed to read the following EFE report from the Chinese capital: China believes that the struggle against reactionary dictatorships and for democracy and progress in Central America and the Caribbean are a just cause.

The international commentator of the official publication BEIJING REVIEW points out that in this region the difference between the rich and the poor are enormous and that land and social benefits are in the hands of a few [words indistinct].

How can we figure out this statement: I believe that it should be understood in the following manner: The Chinese leaders are concerned over their growing discrediting among the developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, a discredit created by its pro-imperialist and pro-U.S. policies. This is why China has been making statements of this kind.

This type of declaration is aimed at gaining people's sympathy. Therefore, this is a political maneuver. By hypocritically supporting the struggle of the Central American people, China [words indistinct] official publication BEIJING REVIEW, repeats the false claim of U.S. propaganda about alleged Soviet and Cuban interference in the internal affairs of Central America. This confirms that Beijing is faithfully continuing with its proimperialist policies.

GUATEMALAN REVOLUTIONARY FORCES NEED UNITY

PY222356 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] The unification of the main organizations in Guatemala [passage indistinct]. A political platform of unification has been made public, stressing that the revolution is aimed at stopping reactionary terrorism and restoring individual liberties. The revolution's objective is to lay down the basis for doing away with high-handedness, both political and economic, of the plutocracy and foreign capital. The revolution guarantees the creation of a new society led by a government in which all patriotic popular sectors participate, in which there is equality between Indians and Latinos, in which the cultural yoke and racial discrimination are ended and a foreign policy of nonalignment and cooperation with developing countries on the basis of respect for the self-determination of nations is adopted.

The unification of the main revolutionary forces in Guatemalan society and the drafting of a joint political program are an important step toward carrying out the Guatemalan revolution. It is no secret that one of the causes for the prolonged overlordship of the Guatemalan oligarchy has been the long-standing lack of unity among the patriots. The infrequent outbursts of armed democratic resistance to the reaction's terror has sadistically been repressed by the dictatorship which has held power for more than 25 years, with the military and financial assistance of the Yankees. More than 100,000 Guatemalans have fallen since the 1954 coup, certainly a high price to pay for the longings for democracy and social justice.

The bloody struggle for human freedom and dignity has led the Guatemalan vanguard to consolidate the unity of their ranks to stand up to the tyranny that turns anything opposing it to ashes. Even a quick analysis of the platform of the democratic organizations will show that it is in accordance with the interests of the broadest social strata, except those of a handful of oligarchs and reactionary army generals who stick together in order to cover up the crimes against humanity which they have committed.

Until now the army units and the terrorist banks of ultrareactionaries have been assassinating daily from 40 to 50 defenseless Guatemalans who only dare to demand land, work or respect for elementary human rights. The Guatemalan people cannot but defend themselves, by taking up arms, against their oppressors and plunderers. The friends of the land of the Quetzal hope that the unification of the revolutionaries in a single progressive front will bring closer the triumph of social justice and the punishment of hired assassins.

LUBENSKIL CONDEMNS UNIATE CHURCH, LEADERS

LD191642 Kiev in Ukrainian to North America 2200 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Talk by journalist Vladimir Lubenskil "Where Is Slipiy Leading]

[Text] Be my followers, protect the legacy which I inherited from my illustrious predecessors. With these words the leader of the Uniate Church, Cardinal Iosif Slipiy, turned to his hierarchs at the so called Uniate Synod that took place at the end of 1980. About which legacy did the cardinal speak? What exactly was he calling to preserve and imitate?

We shall not mention just now all those terrible crimes of his illustrious predecessors, who spread Uniatism in the Ukraine with the help of fire and the sword. No less terrible is the modern history of the union [with Rome]. It brought much misfortune and suffering to the Ukrainian people. Not the least role in this belongs to Cardinal Iosif Slipiy too. His hands, too, are stained with the blood of the people. During the bad times of the World War II, when Ukrainian lands were temporarily occupied by the fascist invaders, the Uniate Church bosses became Hitler's servants without any hesitation. When in towns and villages on western Ukrainian lands the Gestapo and the SS operational [einzatz] units, together with their Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists [OUN] henchmen, killed Soviet patriots, when the blood of innocent victims was flowing like rivers, Slipiy and other Uniate pharisees celebrated magnificant church service in honor of the victorious German Army.

It was precisely Bishop Iosif who called on his congregations to serve the fascist occupiers faithfully and to carry out their orders obediently. Young people were sent to forced labor in Germany with the help of the Uniate agents.

By his active participation, Slipiy made probably the biggest contribution to the inauguration and formation of the notorious Galicien Waffen SS grenadier division. Together with the chief clergyman in the division, Laba, Slipiy blessed the volunteers, selected SS chaplains from the number of the priests devoted to him and saw to it that the latter took the oath of allegience to great Germany and her fuehrer from their own parishioners.

Despite Iosif Slipi's criminal past, the Soviet state showed a humane attitude toward him and let him go to the Vatican, as he later recalled, for pastoral work. But having found himself in the West, the Supreme leader of the Uniates is continuing to serve international reaction.

Here are some examples of his activities against the country of his fathers. At the first Uniate synod the cardinal personally demanded that the Vatican undertake direct interference in the domestic affairs of socialist countries. He came forth with a demand to increase the dispatch of provocative literature to the Soviet Union and to broaden the volume and improve the methods of influencing young people in socialist countries by radio broadcasts from the Vatican.

The anti-Soviet activities of Slipiy were confirmed in particular by the espionage work of the priest (?Vincenzo), who carried the cardinal's secret instructions in Lvov. You probably remember, esteemed listeners, the press conference at which this priest made some revelations and which we transmitted for your benefit.

The Uniate press is intimidating believers using a Soviet threat that has been invented in the West. It is advising the leaders of capitalist countries to pursue a firm line in relations with the Soviets. The Uniate leadership is lobbying for allocating additional sums for armaments, for creating new types of weapons, including neutron weapons, and for building new nuclear missile complexes in the United States.

Slipiy does not care that all this may end with numerous victims, even with the destruction of mankind. Thus, while delivering a sermon in the Uniate seminary he said, and we quote here: God's kingdom is gained by force, and there cannot be any harvest in the church without victims and even blood. So it turns out that instead of the commandment of Thou Shall Not Kill, the Uniate primate is propagating war and bloodshed.

This sort of pastoral activity by the putrid politicker in the sphere of religion has evoked of late not only angry condemnation on the part of the progressive public in the West, but also sharp criticism among the ranks of Catholic clergy. Over there they are well aware of Slipiy's fascist past, his adventurism and greed for power and money.

It is not for nothing that your name is Slipiy [meaning blind in Ukrainian], a priest from Canada, Yuriy Polytakevich wrote to him. What is worse, this blindness of yours seems to be incurable. You are the blind leader from the evangelical parable who leads all of his followers to destruction.

UZBEK SCIENTIST ON RIGHTS OF SOVIET MUSLIMS

GF221247 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uzbek at 1700 GMT on 18 February carries a talk by Kazim (Khudayliyev), member of the Oriental Studies Department of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences, entitled "The Conspiracies of Our Enemies." After recalling that the numerous peoples living in the Soviet Union form a single Soviet nation, (Khudayliyev) states: "Our enemies are resorting to various intrigues in order to present a distorted picture of the living conditions of the Soviet peoples. They particularly endeavor to convince the world that the rights of Muslims in the Soviet Union are being violated."

Stating that foreigners who have visited the Soviet Union have refuted allegations that Soviet Muslims are deprived of rights, (Khudayliyev) notes: "No one in our country obstructs the right (?of religious people) to pray and pursue their traditions. Isn't it a fact that the existence of the religious school in Bukhara, the Al-Bukhari Islamic Institute in Tashkent, and the international meetings organized by the Religious Affairs Department of Central Asian Muslims within and outside the Soviet Union prove that there is no logic or truth in the statements made by our opponents? Regrettably, however, our opponents continue to state that religious meetings are banned in the Soviet Union and that there are only eight mosques in Central Asia. They also state that it is impossible to have more than 20 people at once in each of these mosques."

Recalling an article published in London stating that there are over 1,000 mosques in Soviet Central Asia, (Khudayliyev) concludes: "Aren't these (?conspirators aware of the) disasters in the Middle East? Aren't they aware of the [words indistinct] and hunger faced by the Palestinian people and the way the (?homes of the) workers in Lebanon are being destroyed by Israeli bombs? Don't they have an idea of the developments in Afghanistan? Yes, they do. However, they do not like to refer to all this because their main objective is to deny the victories achieved by socialism."

WESTERN EFFORTS TO INCITE NATIONALISM CONDEMNED

WA101400 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 5 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences K. Nazirov: "Net of Dangerous Myths"]

[Text] A definite pattern is to be observed: the more impressive the successes of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community, the stronger the attempts of our class enemies to exert a demoralizing influence on Soviet people and to counteract Marxist-Leninist ideology. All kinds of falsifiers of scientific communism bestir themselves. Imperialism's propaganda machinery is continuously organizing anti-Soviet, anticommunist slanderous campaigns.

Exacerbating the ideological struggle, reactionary forces are setting in motion a carefully developed system of ideological influence. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observed at the 26th CPSU Congress, "the events of recent times confirm again and again that our class enemies are learning from their defeats. They are operating increasingly subtlely and insidiously against the socialist countries."

The propaganda myths concerning the "hand of Moscow," which allegedly is involved in all the planet's "flash points," and the "Soviet military threat" and the myths concerning imaginary violations of human rights in the socialist countries serve as a smokescreen for concealing flagrant interference in other peoples' internal affairs. Imperialist propaganda, which the Beijing chauvinists openly interact with, is waging a fierce offensive against the Soviet people's minds and is endeavoring to discredit socialism and embellish imperialism and its plundering, inhuman policy.

Imperialism is spending huge resources on ideological sabotage against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Last year, for example, the ICA, which is in charge of VOA, and numerous U.S. propaganda centers overseas had $466 million to spend. The Council for International Broadcasting, which is in charge of the diversionary Radios Liberty, Free Europe and others, which operate under the control of the U.S. CIA, is annually allocated more than $80 million.

Hundreds of establishments and tens of thousands of people are involved in the development of methods of propaganda and disinformation and the equipment for transmitting them. In the United States alone over 200 research centers and more than 20 government establishments are currently involved in foreign policy (mainly anticommunist) propaganda.

An important place among the propaganda myths employed in the NATO powers' "psychological warfare" against the USSR and its allies is assigned to nationalist "theories" and "concepts." Z.Brzezinski, one of the fiercest and most consistent theorists and practitioners of anticommunism, declared in an interview: "Within the framework of peaceful coexistence, the West should realistically encourage pluralism through nationalism and separatism."

Pluralism, as Brzezinski understands it, is everything that opposes the ideas of socialism and people's fraternity and that complicates the international situation, while "realistic encouragement" means generous cash subsidies for various anticommunist organizations allegedly conducting research but in reality subversive activity against the peoples of the socialist countries. Employees of Columbia University's Russian Institute, Harvard University's Russian Research Center and the Univerity of Southern California's Institute for the Study of Russian Strategy and Propaganda are engaged in such "research" in the United States.

Similar work is being performed by such centers as the Slavic Conference, the Conference for the Study of Communism, the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Center for the Study of Central Asia and the Institute for the Study of Lithuania.

Other centers work in close contact with them: the Ukrainian Nationalists' Organization in Munich, the Russian Press Agency in Frankfurt-am-Main, the Ukrainian Emigres' Central Board, the Lett Central Committee, the Estonian Committee, the Muslim Committee, the academic committee "studying" the situation of Jews in the USSR, "Jewish Fraternity," and a multitude of other anticommunist and anti-Soviet centers.

The specialists of these organizations gamble on the ideas of division, differences and nationalism. They recommend restoration of the historical ties between the West and the East European countries, the isolation of these countries from the Soviet Union and the counterposing of their national interests to those of the USSR and call for vigorous activity aimed at "weakening the ideology that cements the bloc's unity." They have hopes of estranging the world's communist parties and recommend for the socialist countries adherence to a flexible policy that avoids clamorous propaganda and the threat of intervention and encourages the peaceful evolution of "national communism within the bloc."

The large army of hired "scholars" and their masters are gambling on a resuscitation of nationalism in the USSR and other socialist states. They believe that discord on national soil within the socialist community countries and in relations between them would confront the gains of socialism with great difficulties -- economic, political and defensive. And not only do they believe this, but through various channels they are endeavoring to poison the minds of the people's masses with the toxin of nationalism.

It should be noted that the proponents of bourgeois nationalism do not keep to hard-and-fast rules in their anticommunist and anti-Soviet acts. Frontal and highly pretentious attacks are combined with more cautious, disguised slanderous speeches.

This is how the ideological saboteurs operate with respect to the peoples of Central Asia. They cannot deny the perfectly obvious fact that the Tadzhiks, Uzbeks and Turkmenis and Kirghizis have made tremendous progress in the years of Soviet power. Though recognizing this, they nonetheless attempt to play on prejudices. Yes, they assert, the peoples of the Central Asian republics have achieved great successes, but these have been brought about by the splendid traits of the national character and not by the Soviet system. If, like the Iranians, Pakistanis and Turks, they did not live under conditions of socialism, they would have made considerably greater progress.

Or take, for example, the arguments of the Canadian scholar T. Rakowska-Harmstone from her book "Russia and Nationalism in Central Asia," which was written on the basis of sources pertaining to the Tadzhik SSR. She states the incontrovertible fact that intelligentsia cadres and purveyors of national self-awareness have matured in the time of Soviet power in the republic. And if there is national self-awareness, there is necessarily also, according to the logic of bourgeois science, the existence of nationalism. And just this artless construction should, the author believes, convince us of the unreality of the CPSU's program proposition concerning the rapprochement of the nations and nationalists in the USSR in the process of building communism.

The scientific groundlessness of these arguments is also seen in their flawed methodology. The criteria advanced by the author are inapplicable to our society, since national self-awareness in the USSR is a reflection of the friendship and cooperation of the socialist nations and is inseparably linked with the ideas of internationalism.

Nevertheless, we cannot underestimate the ideological possibilities of the bourgeoisie and the influence it endeavors to exert on the population of the socialist countries. The ideological myths of imperialist propaganda could be highly dangerous. Now, in connection with the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, it is undertaking a new massed offensive. This is why, since it is thoroughly fraudulent, bourgeois ideology remains a serious enemy.

The party sees it as the main task of all educational work to not only explain the theory of Marxism-Leninism but also contribute to its practical realization. The formation in the broad masses of the population of a communist consciousness is inseparably connected with the practice of building communism, and with an emphatic struggle against vestiges of the past, including nationalist vestiges, and with active resistance to the propaganda attacks of bourgeois ideologists.

TADZHIK SUPREME SOVIET APPROVES STATE PLANS

Opening Session

WA081145 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 12 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Inspired by the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which confirmed the stupendous creative program for the economic and social development of the USSR in the next decade, the workers of the Tadzhik SSR, having broadly extended the socialist competition, are successfully completing the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Documents that have proved to be a great mobilizing force in the struggle to fulfill the plans and pledges are the materials of the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the speech made at the plenum by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the decisions of the 6th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation.

With a sense of pride in their motherland and in the creative course taken by our party, and with confidence that its historic plans will be implemented, peoples deputies gathered for the regular 4th Session of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, which opened 10 December in the conference hall of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet.

Ten o'clock in the morning. The places in the presidium are occupied by members and candidate members of the Bureau of Tadzhik Communist Party Central Committee: G.B. Bobosadykova, A.D. Dadabayev, I.F. Dedov, L.K. Karmyshev, R.N. Nabiyev, Yu. I. Polukarov, D.R. Rasulov, M. Kh. Kholov, A.Kh. Khaydarov, V.Ye. Novichkov and Yu.A. Shakarmov and members of the Presidium of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet and of the government of the republic.

The morning session was opened by Chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Deputy U.Kh. Khasanov.

The session participants honored the memory of deceased Deputy D. Mukhamedov.

After a report on the Credentials Commission of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet, given by Commission Chairman Deputy Kh. Radzhabov, the Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a decree recognizing the powers of Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Deputy F.Z. Karimov, who was elected 15 November 1981 for Ayvadzhskim Electoral Okrug No 221, Shaartuzskiy Rayon, Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast.

The following agenda was unanimously confirmed for the session:

1. State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Tadzhik SSR in 1981-1985.

2. State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Tadzhik SSR for 1982 and fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Tadzhik SSR in 1981.

3. The 1982 State Budget for the Tadzhik SSR and the execution of the 1980 State Budget for the Tadzhik SSR.

4. Draft versions of the Tadzhik SSR laws "Judicial System of the Tadzhik SSR," "Elections of Rayon (City) Peoples Courts in the Tadzhik SSR," and "Procedure for Recalling Peoples Judges and Peoples Assessors of Rayon (City) Peoples Courts in the Tadzhik SSR."

5. The work of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Permanent Commission on Trade, Public Nutrition and Everyday Services for the Public.

6. Confirmation of ukaz of the Presidium of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet.

The session's operating procedure is confirmed.

The session begins to consider the first question on the agenda.

A report on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Tadzhik SSR in 1981-1985, the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Tadzhik SSR in 1982 and fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Tadzhik SSR in 1981 was given by Chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers Deputy R.N. Nabiyev.

The session listened to a report by Tadzhik SSR Minister of Finance Deputy D.L. Lafizov on the State Budget of the Tadzhik SSR for 1982 and execution of the Tadzhik SSR State Budget in 1980.

After a break, the session continued under the chairmanship of Deputy Chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet F. Sharipova.

A joint report on the Budgetary-Planning and other permanent commissions of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet was given by the Chairman of the Budgetary-Planning Commission, Deputy M. Abdulbasiyev.

Speaking during the discussion on the reports were: Deputies B.R. Akhmadaliyev (Nidzhoninskiy Electoral Okrug No 281), chairman of the Executive Committee of Leninabadsakay Oblast Council of Peoples Deputies; Yu. A. Shakarimov (Politekhnicheskiy Electoral Okrug No 33), first secretary of Dushanbe Gorkom, S.K. Prokopenko (Khuchaloninskiy Electoral Okrug, No 116), Tadzhik SSR minister of procurements; M. Doniyeva (Irkutskiy Electoral Okrug No 98), milking-machine operator at Kommunizm Kolkhoz, Leninskiy Rayon; A.V. Belyayev (Kurgan-Tyubinskiy Electoral Okrug No 159), first deputy chairman of the Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblispolkom; and Kh. Radzhabov (Dakhaninskiy Electoral Okrug No 125), chairman of Kulyabskaya Oblispolkom. Thereupon, the morning session ended.

At the evening session, which was conducted by Deputy Chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet M. Salikhov, discussion of the reports was continued.

Speaking during the discussion were: M. Narzibekov (Kuldimanskiy Electoral Okrug No 215), chairman of the Tadzhik SSR State Committee for Labor; V.I. Medvedev (Nulvandskiy Electoral Okrug No 344), second secretary of Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Obkom; I.I. Usmanov (Roshtkalinskiy Electoral Okrug No 349), Tadzhik SSR minister of Construction and operation of motor roads; M.K. Gafarova (Oktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug No 13), rector of the Dushanbe State Pedagogical Institute imeni T.G. Shevchenko; Z. Siyarov (Khudaykulovskiy Electoral Okrug No 187), first secretary of Kuybyshevskiy Raykom; K.N. Sokolova (Energeticheskiy Electoral Okrug No 23), lathe operator at the Dushanbe Armature Plant imeni Ordzhonikidze; B. Karimova (Zirakinskiy Electoral Okrug No 126), tractor operator at Leningrad Kolkhoz, Kulyabskiy Rayon; S. Khasanov (Margedarskiy Electoral Okrug No 272), first secretary of Pendzhikent Gorkom; N. Begov (Navabadskiy Electoral Okrug No 195), chairman of Kommunizm Kolkhoz, Kolkhozabadskiy Rayon; and M. Giyeyev (Zarafshonskiy electoral Okrug No 291), driller at the Anzobskiy Mining and Concentration Combine.

The evening session then ended.

Today the 4th session of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, is continuing its work.

Taking part in the work of the session are responsible worker of the CPSU Central Committee A.P. Romanovskiy and responsible worker of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet L.L. Kazikov.

Concluding Session

WA081135 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 11 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] On 11 December, in the conference hall of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet, the 4th Session of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, continued its work.

The session was opened by Chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet U.Kh. Khasanov.

The concluding speech, dealing with the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Tadzhik SSR in 1981-1985, the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Tadzhik SSR in 1982 and fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic, and Social Development of the Tadzhik SSR in 1981 was given by Chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers R.N. Nabiyev.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the laws on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Tadzhik SSR in 1981-1985, the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Tadzhik SSR in 1982 and the decree on fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Tadzhik SSR in 1981.

A concluding speech dealing with the Tadzhik SSR State Budget for 1982 and execution of the Tadzhik SSR State Budget in 1980 was given by the republic's Minister of Finance, D.L. Lafizov.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the law on the Tadzhik SSR State Budget for 1982 and the decree concerning execution of the Tadzhik SSR State Budget in 1980.

The session listened to a report on the draft versions of the Tadzhik SSR laws "Judicial System of the Tadzhik SSR," "Elections of Rayon (City) Peoples Courts in the Tadzhik SSR," and "Procedure for Recalling Peoples Judges and Peoples Assessors of Rayon (City) Peoples Courts in the Tadzhik SSR," which was given by Chairman of the Commission for Legislative Proposals of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Deputy S.B. Bokhirov and unanimously adopted these laws.

A report on the work of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Commission for Trade, Public Nutrition and Everyday Services for the Public was given by Commission Chairman Deputy V.S. Lyapin.

After listening to the report, the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet approved the activities of the Commission and adopted an appropriate decree.

The session listened to a report by Secretary of the Presidium of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet Deputy I.R. Rakhimova concerning confirmation of the ukaz of the Presidium of of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet. The Supreme Soviet unanimously confirmed the ukaz that had been submitted for its consideration and adopted appropriate laws and decrees.

The session made certain changes in the composition of the commissions of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet.

The 4th Session of the Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, then completed its work.

RASHIDOV ATTENDS CEREMONY IN TASHKENT

GF221538 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Excerpts] A ceremonial meeting jointly organized by the all-union and republican [word indistinct] committees to mark the 1,900th anniversary of the great Korezhmskiy scientist (Muhamed al-Filini) was held in Tashkent today. The ceremony was attended by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Grekov, second secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Salimov, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; and [name indistinct], deputy chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers.

LATVIAN PARTY PLENUM EXAMINES PLAN FULFILLMENT

Plenum Proceedings

WA041423 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 3 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] A Latvian Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held 2 December 1981. The plenum discussed the question "Results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the Republic Party Organization's Tasks Ensuing From the Plenum's Decisions and the Speech Threat of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

A report was delivered by A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee plenum examined the question of the Plan for the Latvian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and the Plan of the Latvian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1982 and the course of fulfillment of the 1981 plan. A report on this question was delivered by M.L. Raman, deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers and republic Gosplan chairman.

The question of the Latvian SSR Budget for 1982 and fulfillment of the Latvian SSR budget in 1980 was also examined. The report was delivered by Latvian SSR Finance Minister Ya.O. Blekte.

A debate on the reports followed. The following participated: Ya.Ya. Vagris, first secretary of Rizhskiy Gorkom; G.V. Banovets, first secretary of Daugavpilsskiy Gorkom; A.P. Klautsen, first secretary of Liyepayskiy Gorkom; L.A. Abel, first secretary of Rizhskiy Raykom; V.Ya. Birkenfeld, minister of wood working industry of the Latvian SSR; A.E. Bogdana, milker of Liyepayskiy Rayon's Priyekule Sovkhoz; O.K. Lenev, general director of the VEF Production Association imeni L.I. Lenin; L.P. Misans, first secretary of Dobelskiy Raykom; and R.N. Bondareva, chairman of Valkskiy Rayispolkom.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee plenum adopted corresponding decrees on the questions discussed.

In the decree on the first question the plenum wholly and fully approved the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the program propositions and conclusions set forth in the speech of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum and adopted them for unswerving guidance and execution.

Guided in their organizing, ideological-political and management activity by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions, the plenum charged the gorkoms and raykoms, trade union and Komsomol organizations and soviet and management authorities of the republic with concentrating attention on the successful fulfillment of the plans for economic and social development for 1982 and the 5-year plan, an increase in the efficiency of the economy and its intensification and the rational and careful use of material, financial and labor resources.

Participants in the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee plenum expressed firm confidence that the communists and all working people of the republic would develop socialist competition even more extensively and make a fitting contribution to the accomplishment of the tasks put forward by the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum.

Voss Report

WA041430 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 3 Dec 81 pp 1-3

[LATINFORM abridged account of report by A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, at 2 December plenum of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee]

[Text] Comrades! Before embarking on the report, he said, I would like to communicate news that is pleasant and gratifying for all of us. In connection with the republic's successful fulfillment of socialist pledges for the sale to the state of grain, potatoes, vegetables and other farming products, we have received cordial greetings from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The high evaluation of the selfless labor of the masters of the fields and farmsteads and the great and purposeful work of the republic party organization is a new manifestation of the tremendous trust in, attention to and concern for our republic's further development on the part of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally.

L.I. Brezhnev's greetings are for us a tremendous mobilizing stimulus and summon us to new accomplishments and new victories for the good of our socialist motherland and in the name of implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

This high praise makes it incumbent on us to work even more persistently and insistently, to create an atmosphere of organization and order and create effort and responsibility everywhere and to do everything necessary to achieve the best final results and successfully fulfill and overfulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Permit me, comrades, on your behalf and on behalf of all communists and working people of Soviet Latvia, to express our most cordial and profound thanks to the Leninist party Central Committee, Central Committee Politburo and dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for their warm congratulations and kind wishes and for their constant attention and concern.

Comrades! As you know, a CPSU Central Committee plenum was held on 16 November, A.E. Voss continued. The plenum examined the drafts of the country's economic and social development in 1981-1985 and 1982 and the draft budget for the coming year.

A great and striking speech was delivered at the plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. As always, Leonid Ilich determined with exceptional precision and profound reasoning the principal, central areas of the work of the party and the entire people in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The main attention in L.I. Brezhnev's program speech was devoted to questions on whose solution the Soviet people's living standards and level of public well-being directly depend.

We interpret everything said by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev as an instruction to mobilize our political and economic potential, apply high organization, professionalism and discipline to existing difficulties and secure the country's further progress.

I would like to mention with great satisfaction that all of the comrades who spoke at the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session spoke proudly of the multifaceted and purposeful activity of the Central Committee and the truly combat headquarters of our multimillion-strong party -- the Central Committee Politburo headed by that true standard bearer of the great Lenin's cause -- Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

In a unanimously adopted decree, the Central Committee plenum wholly and fully approved the CPSU Central Committee Politburo's activity to implement the strategic course in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy formulated by the 26th party congress and tackle the tasks of building communism.

The plenum approved, in the main, the plans for the country's economic and social development in the 11th 5-Year Plan and its second year and also the draft budget for 1982. The said documents were then examined and unanimously confirmed at a USSR Supreme Soviet session and thereby acquired the force of law.

It has to be emphasized that the plenum's entire work was of a truly businesslike and high-minded nature and was performed in a spirit of unanimity and cohesion and the stmosphere of a creative, truly party-minded approach to questions of economic progress.

As everywhere in the country, in our republic the documents of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet Sixth Session, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum and the propositions and conclusions set forth in it have been unanimously supported and most fervently approved, the speaker continued. They will undoubtedly play an exceptional part in the practical activity of the party, soviet and management authorities.

The decisions of the Central Committee plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech arm the communists and all working people with an all-embracing program of concrete actions, concentrate attention on the main, key questions of our economy's development and identify the most precise ways to achieve the high efficiency of production and its maximum intensification.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observed at the CPSU Central Committee plenum that a great deal of political, organizing and management work had been done since the 26th CPSU Congress. The labor and political activity of the masses has increased. The Soviet people have embarked on the new 5-year plan with a sense of optimism. They are profoundly convinced that the great and complex tasks of communist creation set by the congress will be tackled successfully.

This can also be clearly seen in the example of Soviet Latvia, where, as throughout the country, the first year of the 5-year plan has been a period of intensive labor.

The preliminary results of the economic year distinctly show that the republic's economy is developing assuredly and dynamically. The plans for industrial production are being overfulfilled on the basis of widespread socialist competition for a high quality of labor at each place of work. R74 million of products over and above the plan were sold in 10 months. Production increased 2.7 percent compared with the same period last year against the 1.8 percent of the sum total of enterprise plans. The entire industrial output increase was secured thanks to an increase in labor productivity. This is a very important indicator.

The technical level and dependability of manufactured products are rising constantly.

The results of the agricultural year are also pretty good, particularly in the sphere of farming, although it is known that the present year also was very difficult. The rural workers honorably fulfilled and overfulfilled their plans and socialist pledges for the sale to the state of grain, potatoes, vegetables and other farming products.

Some 37 percent more grain, 24 percent more potatoes, 15 percent more vegetables and 41 percent more fruit and berries were dispatched to the acceptance centers than the average annual procurement in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

We have reported this to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally.

Much was done to strengthen animal husbandry's fodder resources. More coarse and succulent fodder, hay, silage, haylage and straw have been procured for the current wintering than last year. More artificially dehydrogenated fodder, fodder root crops and formula silage have been produced than last year.

The pace of construction production has quickened somewhat this year. More fixed capital and accommodations have been commissioned and more capital investments assimilated than in the same period last year. Republic socialist pledges for the ahead-of-schedule commissioning of the rope bridge across the Daugava River in Riga and the overpass in Rezekne, the Riga Furniture Center and the development of a general children's hospital have been successfully fulfilled.

Much good work was done by the workers of transport and communications and trade and consumer services.

In general, it may be stated with complete justification that the quotas of the current year for development of the majority of sectors of the economy and production of national income will be fulfilled and overfulfilled.

However, what has been said by no means signifies that all questions of the development of our economy are being tackled as we would wish, A.E. Voss emphasized. For this reason we must adopt everywhere all the measures necessary to organize harmonious and highly efficient work in literally every area and at all levels of operation.

At the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee plenum today we have to discuss the draft 5-year plan for the republic's economic and social development. Essentially, we must concretize the republic party organization's tasks in the sphere of socioeconomic development ensuing from the directives of the 26th party congress and the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum.

The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has examined the draft Plan for the Latvian SSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 submitted by the republic Gosplan and Council of Ministers. The Central Committee Bureau concluded that the plan quotas correspond, in the main, to the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress. This is the most important point in evaluating the plan.

The draft plan clearly outlines the ways to tackle the main task of the 5-year plan. This task is, as determined at the 26th CPSU Congress, to secure the further growth of the Soviet people's well-being on the basis of the steady, progressive development of the economy, an acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the economy's transition to an intensive path of development, more rational use of the country's production potential, the utmost economies in all resources and an improvement in work quality.

The draft plan is oriented toward an increase in economic potential and the increased efficiency of the economy. It provides for a policy of the concentration of capital investments and their rational use.

The draft is imbued with concern for fulfilling the congress' decisions concerning the social program. The increased social orientation of the development of the entire economy is a most important feature of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The republic's national income in terms of accumulation and consumption will increase 15 percent and real income per capita 13 percent. All sectors of the republic's economy will develop dynamically.

An additional merit of the new 5-year plan is the fact that it incorporates, as in the past 5-year plan, 12 goal-oriented comprehensive programs embracing accomplishment of the most important economic and social tasks.

A further plus is the fact that the priorities for achievement of the set goals have been determined for the planned period for the first time.

It is perfectly obvious that the successful implementation of the 5-year plan will enable us to take a considerable step forward in the republic's socioeconomic development and appreciably increase its contribution to the country's single national economic complex.

Proceeding from what has been set forth above, the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau approved, on the whole, the drafts of the 11th 5-Year Plan and of the republic's plan and budget for 1982 and has submitted this material for examination at this Central Committee plenum.

The report emphasized that the present 5-year plan is difficult but feasible. And it follows from this that it is necessary to double and triple efforts to fulfill it and to accelerate the reorganization of the style and methods of management. Much persistent work has to be done to make full use of available resources and potential to reach the frontiers charted by the 5-year plan. The republic party organization's main efforts here should be concentrated on the most urgent questions of economic building and the paths to tackling them.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev cited as a priority task the food problem, which both economically and politically is the central problem of the entire 5-year plan. A high rate of agricultural production is the basis for its solution. Such a rate is contained in our draft plan. The average annual grain harvest is to rise by 664,000 tons in the 5-year plan and the average annual yield of cereals by 30 percent. It is necessary that in 1985 we raise the production of meat in live weight on all categories of farm to 455,000 tons with an average annual increase of 13.5 percent. Much needs to be done to increase milk production. In particular, by the end of 1982 per cow milk yields are to be in excess of 3,000 kilos.

In other words, we are obliged to secure the accelerated buildup of the production and sale to the state of all animal husbandry products, particularly meat and milk.

We have done a great deal of work in recent years on increasing the number of livestock. But its productiveness has remained at the former level and has even declined on a number of farms and in some rayons. In this connection, the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee considers the constant and all-around strengthening of the fodder base and an unswerving increase in the productiveness of the fields and farmsteads an urgent task of the raykoms, rayispolkoms, appropriate ministries and departments, primary party organizations and all agricultural workers.

In setting this task, we are also taking account of possible unfavorable weather conditions. Their negative impact on the final results of our work cannot, of course, be disregarded. But, as they say, weather is weather, and work is work.

The republic has quite a few examples of not only kolkhozes and sovkhozes but also entire rayons, irrespective of the weather conditions, obtaining big harvests of all crops from year to year, laying in a sufficiency of fodder and fulfilling plans for the producton and sale to the state of products on schedule.

An example of selfless and steady work is being set by the workers of Rizhskiy Rayon. This year they were the first in the republic to settle accounts with the state for the sale of grain and produced a considerable quantity of above-plan potatoes, vegetables and other food products. The working people of Kraslavskiy, Madonskiy and Aluksnenskiy rayons considerably overfulfilled the plans and socialist pledges for the sale to the state of grain, potatoes and vegetables.

A steady growth rate in the production and sale to the state of agricultural products was secured by the Talsinskoye and Valmiyerskoye rayon agrarian-industrial associations, which have done much to refine the management of agriculture.

Permit me, comrades, on behalf of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee plenum, to warmly and cordially congratulate the communists and all working people, who scored big successes in the first year of the present 5-year plan, and to wish them new victories.

At the same time, we can no longer be reconciled to a situation in which certain farm and rayon leaders have ceased to consider the set plans as the law and adopt a frivolous and irresponsible attitude toward their fulfillment. Moreover, local sentiments are being displayed in a number of instances in this regard.

I will cite certain examples. This year in Yelgavskiy Rayon the Zaleniyekskiy Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum cultivated a pretty good cereal harvest and could have settled accounts with the state on schedule. But Comrade Ya.Ya. Kaptyukh, director of the sovkhoz-tekhnikum, and Comrade M.V. Vitola, secretary of the party committee, put a stop to supplies of grain to the grain-acceptance centers without having fulfilled even one-third of the set quota. A lack of exactingness was displayed, in turn, by Yelgavskiy Raykom, which failed to make a high-minded appraisal of such a defective work style.

A manifest lack of discipline in the procurement of grain was also displayed on Ogrskiy Rayon's Lachplesis Kolkhoz. The raykom was forced to examine the question of the inadequate sale of grain to the state on this farm at a bureau meeting and to adopt appropriate measures.

One further example. The farms of such a major beet-sowing rayon as Bauskiy failed to achieve fulfillment of the plan for state purchases of sugar beet. The shortfall was 1,800 tons. And this occurred, moreover, mainly owing to the poor work of the Mezhotnenskaya Breeding-Testing Station, which fell approximately 2,000 tons of beet short in supplies to the state. And this station is officially ranked as the republic research center for sugar beet cultivation. What kind of scientific recommendations can it be making to others, one wonders, if it is incapable of putting its own house in order? I assume that the raykom is thoroughly analyzing the work of the leaders of the farm (Comrade V.A. Tuls, director) and also the party organization (Comrade Ya.Ya. Sudmalniyetse, secretary of the party committee) and will adopt the proper measures to strengthen order and discipline.

Contemplating the adduced examples, I would like to emphasize in particular once again our responsibility for the fulfillment of official plans. The fulfillment of commitments to the state is our first commandment, and it must be observed unreservedly. This is important primarily because only its observance will ensure the coordinated operation of other sectors of the economy and a further rise in the people's well-being.

Under these conditions there is a manifold increase in the significance of performance discipline and people's personal responsibility for the entrusted job. Primarily this is the responsibility of kolkhoz chairmen and sovkhoz directors and soviet and party leaders; they are granted big rights not for self-admiration but so that the fullest use is made of such rights in all-state interests.

Under the conditions of the single national economic complex, instances of nonfulfillment of plans for the sale to the state of agricultural products and of localism and departmentalism are particularly intolerable, and the strictest party evaluation must be made of them.

Now concerning our comprehensive food program. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee plenum that the food program should combine efforts in agriculture itself, in the industrial sectors servicing it and in systems for the procurement, storage, processing, shipment and trade of agricultural products. And what is particularly important is that it must subordinate the work of all the said sectors to the common final goal -- catering for the country's food requirements.

The republic's food program, which will be an organic part of the all-union food program, corresponds to all these requirements, in the main. Practical work on it is now in the final stage.

In speaking of the food program, I would like to deal separately with certain principal features.

The first and most essential is an increase in gross grain harvests. In accordance with the 5-year plan, we have to raise grain production to 2-2.1 million tons in 1985. This is no easy task. Particularly when it is considered that in the current year we harvested little more than 1.1 million tons. There is only one way to tackle this task -- raising the yield from year to year and removing the fluctuation therein between farms, gathering in the cultivated harvest without losses and preventing the use of grain crops for other purposes. Paramount attention needs to be given to improving seed growing and fertilization of the fields and to on-schedule and high-quality sowing and harvesting.

In other words, party, soviet and agricultural authorities must channel the entire arsenal of field-management measures into obtaining the maximum grain harvests per hectare of sown area, increasing soil fertility, raising the standard of farming and developing mechanizaton, chemicalization and reclamation. It is necessary to use for this all our resources and potential and subordinate to this goal the work of farm leaders and specialists and kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers and the assistance of the patron organizations.

The problem of increasing the gross potato harvest remains urgent. The potato yield has not been growing in recent years. It constitutes only 100-135 quintals per hectare against a planned 150-160 quintals. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are gathering even less -- only 65-70 quintals. This is an extremely abnormal situation. The low potato yields and gross harvests are not catering to the requirements of the population, food industry and animal husbandry with respect to this valuable product.

Party, soviet and agricultural authorities must analyze the state of affairs in potato growing in depth and adopt all necessary measures to ensure that the planned yield of potatoes is obtained and that harvests thereof increase annually. For this it is primarily necessary to put potato seed growing in order, observe the optimum thickness of the plantings, increase the application of organic fertilizer and improve cultivation practices and the fight against disease and pests. We are obliged to make the second year of the 5-year plan a turning point in the production and sale to the state of potatoes.

A great deal of work needs to be done to improve beet growing. Certain kolkhozes and sovkhozes and whole rayons have practically ceased real involvement in the cultivation of sugar beet. Its yield remains low, and procurement plans are not fulfilled from year to year. For example, throughout the 10th 5-Year Plan and the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Liyepayskiy and Saldusskiy rayons disrupted the planned quotas for yield. In the current year they obtained only 109-133 quintals of roots per hectare instead of the planned 250 quintals set for the republic. We also have a right to similarly complain about the results in the present agricultural year of the farms of Dobelskiy Rayon.

It is the task of the party committees of the beet-sowing rayons, rayispolkoms and Ministry of Agriculture and its bodies locally to sharply increase the production of sugar beet, raise its yield, eliminate losses during harvesting and ensure unconditional fulfillment of the established state plans.

It has already been mentioned that somewhat more coarse and succulent fodder for the present livestock wintering has been procured than last year. Its quality has improved. But this must not be grounds for complacency, for what has been achieved does not fully meet animal husbandry's growing needs. The problem of fodder production has yet to be cardinally and comprehensively solved. It is necessary to adopt additional measures to improve field fodder production, increase the productivity of the natural meadows and pastures, mechanize all processes in fodder production, introduce progressive techniques for the procurement of fodder and its preparation for feeding and transfer this sector to an industrial footing.

It has to be mentioned that an entirely incorrect trend can be observed in a number of places. Certain farm and rayon leaders are not displaying proper concern for an increase in the production of hay, haylage, silage, root crops and potatoes and for their increased quality. They are trying to conceal the fodder shortage with concentrates thanks to grain from state resources. And this was recently described, justifiably, by PRAVDA in the report "Feed Kitchen of the Baltic."

Raykoms and state and management authorities of the republic and the kolkhozes and sovkhozes must draw conclusions from the criticism, increase the personnel's responsibility for providing the livestock with fodder of on-farm production and strive for a sharp breakthrough in fodder production. We are obliged to increase to the maximum the production of succulent and coarse fodder and reduce grainforage expenditure.

Animal husbandry should be the subject of our particular concern. As is known, in 1985 we have to increase the production of meat in live weight to 455,000 tons and of milk to 1,939,000 tons. The animal husbandry premises, number of livestock and personnel available to us enable us to tackle the set task successfully. But for this it is primarily necessary to considerably accelerate the intensification of animal husbandry. In the final year of the 5-year plan we have to raise per cow milk yields to 3,360 kilos and increase the average daily weight gain of hogs in fattening to 450-500 grams and of cattle to no less than 700 grams. You all know that we are as yet far from these goals.

For this reason, our priority task in the sphere of animal husbandry now is the removal of existing shortcomings, the organization of work on reproduction of the cattle herd and hogs, prevention of the sterility of the animals, a reduction in losses from animal murrain and an increase in the procurement of fodder and an improvement in its use.

It is now more important than ever that the Ministry of Agriculture and the raykoms and rayispolkoms embark properly and with all due party persistence on the solution of all questions connected with an increase in the efficiency of animal husbandry, make full use of all our potential and commission all the tremendous reserves at the disposal of our agriculture and each kolkhoz and sovkhoz.

In continuing work on the food program, the republic Gosplan and Council of Ministers should consider in particular all of the directives and recommendations expressed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, the speaker stressed. It is necessary to do away as much as possible with the discrepancies in the program to ensure the preservation of agricultural products. What is needed in this connection is a sharp improvement in the organization of the purchases of meat, milk, potatoes, vegetables, fruit and berries both in the public sector and from the population. This fall has confirmed once again that many kolkhozes and sovkhozes and also individual citizens are still experiencing considerable difficulties in the sale to the state of animal husbandry and plant-growing products. In the 11th 5-Year Plan we need to pay more attention to the building of repositories for fruit and vegetable products, and not only in the cities, moreover, but also on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. All this will make it possible to improve the supplies of potatoes, vegetables and other food products to the public and lead to a considerable reduction in losses.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum emphasized that it might be possible to do away with the interruptions in supply as quickly as possible if fuller use is made of local food resources and also farmhouse and collective horticulture and vegetable growing and enterprise and organization subsidiary farms, A.E. Voss continued. It is necessary to support in every way here the initiative of the party organizations, soviet authorities, industrial enterprises, and kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the enterprise of the managers.

All these questions were reflected in the development of the food program, a part of which is such a major problem as refinement of the economic mechanism and the system of management of agriculture and the agrarian-industrial complex as a whole. The paths have been charted and measures are now being adopted in the republic for the solution of this problem. It is a question of completing the creation of rayon agrarian-industrial associations and refining their work.

The country's authorities are also confronted with the question of organizing an all-republic agrarian-industrial association. Its creation will, we believe, contribute in full measure to an improvement in the management of agriculture and accomplishment of the main task of the food program -- a considerable increase in the production and sale to the state of food products, an increase in labor productivity and a reduction in financial, labor and material expenditures.

Examining the situation in agricultural machine building, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev set the task of raising the technical level and increasing the dependability and working life of the machinery. The problem cannot be solved merely by building new plants, he said. It is therefore necessary to improve work at operating enterprises.

The republic is paying constant attention to the development, modernization and retooling of the agricultural machine-building plants. Currently, more than 50 percent of the agricultural machinery produced here has been certified for the highest quality category. At the same time, much obsolete equipment is being manufactured. We have already said, for example, that the transporter of the Yelgavselmash Plant is of an extremely low technical level. But it is coming off the conveyer, as before, even though a new, more refined and reliable transporter was created long ago. Such slowness in the assimilation of new developments is impermissible. Similar complaints may also be addressed to other republic agricultural machine-building enterprises.

Measures are being adopted in the republic to organize the production of a number of agricultural machines in short supply and increase the manufacture of spares to better provide agriculture with equipment. The party committees must establish the strictest supervision of the progress of implementation of the measures scheduled in this sphere. It must be remembered that the successful accomplishment of the food program will largely depend on how quickly agriculture receives the new highly productive machinery and mechanisms. Whence it follows that the attitude toward tractor and agricultural machine building, machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production enterprises and housing and everyday construction being performed in accordance with their orders must be the same as toward projects of special state importance.

As far as our current business in agriculture is concerned, the speaker continued, all the tasks here were, as you know, precisely formulated at the previous Latvian Communist Party Central Committee plenum, held 6 weeks ago. In accordance with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instruction, the main attention now needs to be concentrated on two urgent areas. The first is conducting the wintering of livestock in as organized a manner as possible and with the greatest efficiency. And, second, performing the entire complex of operations for obtaining a big 1982 harvest on schedule and at a high-performance level.

I would like to emphasize in particular here the entire importance of solving questions concerning the wintering of livestock. The more so in that certain party, soviet and agricultural authorities are failing to give due attention to the organization of livestock wintering as a most urgent task and a most important factor in increasing the production of meat, milk and other animal husbandry products. For this reason, raykoms and rayispolkoms must give the maximum attention to the wintering of livestock.

Considerable space in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum was devoted to the tasks confronting industry, transportation and communications.

One of them, which affects the entire economy, is successful development of the fuel-energy complex.

The plan submitted for examination by this Latvian Communist Party Central Committee plenum provides for further improving the structure of the republic's fuel balance and uninterrupted and high-quality supplies of fuel to the consumer.

To implement what has been planned, it will be necessary to commission all our unutilized potential. It is primarily necessary, as observed at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, to employ all available levers and stimuli for fuel and energy economies. This is particularly important for our republic since losses are great here. Overexpenditure of gasoline has been permitted this year, for example. The socialist pledges for economies in diesel fuel are not being fulfilled. Full use is not being made of secondary energy resources.

The republic's energy services, gorkoms and raykoms and rayispolkoms and gorispolkoms must monitor strictly and everywhere the implementation of measures for the reliable supply of energy to the national economy and step up organizing work aimed at fulfilling and overfulfilling quotas for economies in fuel-energy resources.

The buildup of our economic potential will depend to a tremendous, if not to say decisive extent on the state of affairs in such a most important sector of the economy as capital construction. At the CPSU Central Committee plenum Comrade L.I. Brezhnev termed capital construction a decisive area of the 5-year plan. A particular feature of the draft of the new 5-year plan for the republic, as for the country as a whole, is that it is necessary to introduce more fixed capital with less of an increase in capital investments than in the previous 5-year plan. The steps taken to limit capital investments will enable us to ensure in practice the maximum concentration of resources and the accelerated introduction of capacity. They make the capital construction plan more realistic and balanced. It now takes into better consideration actual material and labor resources and the capacities of the construction organizations. And this creates the necessary conditions for highly productive work.

There are many collectives among the republic's construction workers that are setting examples of high productivity and are constantly on the lookout for more efficient ways to increase the pace and quality of construction work. These include primarily the collectives of the Mostostroy No 5, Baltmorgidrostroy, Latelektrostroy and other trusts. The Daugavpils Construction Materials and Structures Plant has been operating rhythmically for many years now. For the 10th time running it has been presented with the USSR Ministry of Construction Materials Industry and the sectorial trade union Central Committee Challenge Red Banner.

Thus we have someone to learn from. The point is to ensure that the ranks of the pacesetters grow increasingly. But far from all operate this way. The results for 10 months showed that serious shortcomings and gaps and unutilized potential and resources remain in this most important sector. Quotas were not fulfilled at a number of construction sites. This applies to housing also. The commissioning of capacity at many important production facilities was disrupted. These include the Saviyeniba Pedigree Poultry-Breeding Sovkhoz, the boiler house of the Yelgavselmash Plant and the Kronautse and Tsirma hog-raising complexes. As before, work is poorly organized, discipline and labor productivity are low and big losses of metal, cement, brick and other materials are permitted at many construction projects.

The leaders of the republic Ministry of Construction have assured us repeatedly that the state of affairs in capital construction would be rectified. But their assurances have proven, to put it mildly, groundless. The Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau recently examined the question of serious shortcomings in the work of the Ministry of Construction. A decision was made to strengthen its leadership.

In analyzing the instances of disruption of the plan quotas and the breaches of official discipline, it has to be said that many managers attempt at every step to seek to justify their indiscipline by one objective factor or the other. Such regularity, which is assuming the nature of a strong trend, deserves more in-depth investigation by and the more decisive intervention of the party committees.

While in no way making light of the difficulties that confront us, I would like to say with perfect certainty that the first and principal cause and the root of all the troubles of the lagging construction organizations, as, incidentally, of all others as well, lie in their leadership and in the absence of concrete and fruitful managerial activity. In this connection, I would like to repeat in particular a thought that is seemingly simple but as yet unassimilated by many people: The plan is law for every construction project, as for all enterprises, ministries and departments. Its fulfillment is not only a matter of honor for the communist and every worker; it is a question of the observance of official discipline. Nonfulfillment of plan quotas is a violation of the law that harms all of society. And whoever permits this should be held fully responsible to the party and the country. Liberalism and spinelessness here are intolerable.

The party organizations must maintain a strict watch on the course of plan fulfillment, on the rhythmic nature of the work of the construction sites and enterprise-subcontractors and the correctness of the use of funds and material resources. It is also necessary to strengthen the role of people's control. The republic Gosplan, which, to speak plainly, is inadequately supervising the implementation of uniform technical policy in construction, a refinement of planning-estimating work and an increase in the quality of construction and installation, should also have a weightier say.

The main task of gorkom, raykom, soviet and management authorities is to adopt the most energetic and effective measures to consistently overcome the lagging in construction, for the uninterrupted receipt of materials and equipment, organization of the precise operation both of construction workers and clients and for decisive rectification of the situation. The 11th 5-Year Plan is a serious test for the construction workers and clients. And to pass it we must build quickly, economically and at a high level of performance and hand over all projects on schedule.

An essential condition for successful fulfillment of the 5-year plan is the policy of an acceleration of production intensification and the achievement of high production efficiency, A.E. Voss continued. This obliges us to look most seriously at the plan indicators, of which this most important party directive is part.

Despite the fact that the republic's draft plan contains high targets with respect to the indicators connected with efficiency, it does not yet surmount the trend toward a decline in the output-capital ratio. Output's material consumption and its prime production costs are not being reduced quickly enough. It follows from this that we still have much persistent work to do to make the economy really efficient.

The draft plan for new equipment provides for major work on the mechanization and automation of production processes and the assimilation of progressive technology. The introduction of new and the refinement of operating equipment and technology at enterprises of union-republic and republic ministries alone will enable us to obtain from a reduction in prime costs no less than R60 million of net profit. This confronts the scientific research and planning institutes and enterprise technical services with big and crucial tasks. Not all of them are yet working as required by the current stage of scientific-technical progress. The proposed technical and technological solutions do not always conform to this level. The unnecessary dispersal of scientific and planning-design forces continues.

The republic Gosplan, Academy of Sciences, Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and all other ministries and departments and the soviet and party authorities should implement more energetically the 26th party congress' decisions on the efficient use of accumulated scientific-technical potential and accelerate the introduction of new equipment.

The present demographic situation demands, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observed at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, the better use of labor resources and accelerated development of a goal-oriented comprehensive program to reduce manual and heavy labor. We have accumulated considerable experience here. A goal-oriented comprehensive program for the mechanization of manual and heavy physical labor in industry and other sectors of the economy was formulated in the republic for the 10th 5-Year Plan. As a result of a great deal of painstaking work, which was constantly and purposefully performed by the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, the republic Gosplan and the gorkoms and raykoms on implementation of all the measures outlined by the program, the frontiers were achieved, in the main, and in some areas we succeeded in going further than planned. A similar goal-oriented comprehensive program has been formulated for the 11th 5-Year Plan as well. Gorkom, raykom, soviet and management authorities are obliged to provide for the unconditional fulfillment of this program in all its components. This is all the more important in that the proportion of manual and unskilled labor in auxiliary production is still great in the republic. It is essential to engage just as energetically and purposefully in reducing manual labor in all areas of basic and auxiliary production.

A considerable reserve of economies in labor resources and an increase in the efficiency of our economy is strict observance of labor discipline, a reduction in unjustified losses of work time and a reduction in personnel turnover. It needs to be said plainly that we did not manage any significant changes in the level of losses of work time in the 10th 5-Year Plan and during the year that has just passed. There was a certain reduction only in 1980 compared with 1979. What is primarily of concern is the fact that the incidence of absenteeism here is growing from year to year. The turnover of worker personnel at enterprises of the republic Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways and Ministry of Consumer Services and in agriculture is not being reduced quickly enough.

I believe it is clear to all who are present in this hall that losses of work time and personnel turnover are seriously harming the national economy. Last year alone more than 4,000 persons were absent from work daily in the republic owing to absenteeism, idle time and absence with the administration's permission. From this it is clear that all the production collectives, all managers and all party committees are obliged to struggle with far greater persistence for the organization everywhere of exemplary order and organization and the high quality of labor and discipline at each place of work.

To ensure the more efficient use of all labor resources, the 5-year plan outlines measures to limit the growth in the number of those employed in certain nonproduction sectors and actively enlist pensioners, housewives and invalids in production. In industry it is necessary to continue to make extensive use of such a justified factor as work at home. The draft plan intends to increase the numbers of those working at home at the republic's enterprises to 11,200 in 1982. Obviously, this is not the optimum figure.

The next big problem on which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev dwelt in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum was a refinement in management of the economy and the entire economic mechanism. The solution of these questions should be an inseparable component of the entire organizational-party and party-educational work of the party organizations.

Much has been done in the republic in the 2-1/2 years that have elapsed since the adoption of the well-known CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees on a refinement in the economic mechanism and an improvement in planning. A definite amount of work has been done to refine the organizational structure of the management of sectors of the national economy, switch to new indicators for an evaluation of the economic activity of the associations and enterprises, tighten the practice of economies in the use of all types of resources and extensively introduce collective forms of labor organization and remuneration. A number of our enterprises and sectors as a whole has accumulated useful experience in introducing progressive management methods. I refer primarily to the Ministry of Local Industry, Ministry of Wood Working Industry and the VEF imeni V.I. Lenin, Alfa and other production associations. But this experience has not yet become the property of all production collectives.

As observed at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, we have not yet managed to rid ourselves entirely of indicators that essentially do not contribute to an intensification of the practice of economies. Many ministries are dragging out the implementation of the necessary measures, and the association and enterprise leaders themselves are failing to display due initiative.

An analysis of the work being done to refine the economic mechanism and improve planning testifies that the main shortcoming in this sphere is the incomprehensive, half-hearted introduction of measures envisaged by the party and government. The procedure for the formulation of plan quotas is not being observed in full, they are not always balanced, and the normative method is not being introduced quickly enough. More than 60 percent of the republic's enterprises are failing to fulfill the commitments to their consumers. Many managers conceal the nonfulfillment of plan quotas by adjustments to the plan.

Gorkom, raykom, soviet and management authorities must make a high-minded evaluation of the managers who fail to meet contractual commitments and emphatically institute party and administrative proceedings against them. Such an approach is required of us by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech.

The system of material-technical supply needs to be further refined. There is a multitude of examples of disruptions in supply leading to difficulties that reduce almost to nothing the efforts of thousands-strong production collectives. The provision of a number of sectors with metal products and timber materials remains strained.

The republic Gossnab and the ministries and departments must continue to work more actively to improve material-technical supplies to the national economy.

The solution of many of the questions raised today does not require additional outlays and could provide big returns.

The task of gorkom, raykom, soviet and management authorities and trade union and Komsomol organizations is to properly set about the practical and full-scale implementation of the scheduled measures to refine management, improve planning and enhance the role of economic levers and stimuli in the national economy. This task stems directly from the decisions of the 26th party congress and the directives of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum.

The overall growth of our economy determined by the country's 5-year plan will create a firm material base for successful implementation of the party's social program and for a further rise in the people's well-being, the speaker emphasized. Together with a considerable increase in the real income of the republic's population, the draft plan that has been submitted provides for a 22.5-percent increase in the retail commodity turnover of state and cooperative trade and a 30.2-percent increase in consumer services. The network of children's preschool establishments and the number of hospital beds will be extended. It is planned to introduce from all sources of financing almost 5.5 million square meters of housing. A considerable increase in housing construction is planned in the countryside. As before, big resources are allocated for the development of culture, health services and public education. There will be a considerable increase in the production of goods in mass demand. There will be a broadening of the selection and an increase in the quality of the products manufactured by light industry. Particular attention will be paid to increasing the production of products distinguished by improved consumer properties.

A definite amount of work has been done in the republic in recent years on further developing and refining the production base of the food sectors. At the same time, there are also difficulties in accomplishing these tasks. For the reasons dealt with above, there are still interruptions in supplies to the population of meat, dairy products, cotton cloth and a number of other commodities.

There is just one way to solve these and other problems. This is, as the party has pointed out repeatedly, the growth of production, a rise in labor productivity and an increase in the efficiency of the economy. The draft 5-year plan orients us toward just this.

The task now is to ensure that all party organizations raise even higher the level of organizing work in the sphere of economic building. We see this as a guarantee of successful fulfillment of the 5-year plan.

In speaking of the plan for 1982, it should be mentioned that it plans a growth rate strictly in accordance with our actual potential. For this reason it is very important to organize the unconditional fulfillment of all its indicators and make good the shortfall that has evolved in the manufacture of products. You know that the party has set us the task of not only fulfilling but also overfulfilling the 1982 plan.

It is essential in the course of plan fulfillment to accelerate development of the production of consumer items and thereby improve supply to the population of goods in mass demand and foodstuffs.

Undeviating fulfillment of the official plan should be the most important law for all party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and management authorities, every communist and literally each working person of the republic -- from the worker through the minister.

It is very important to back up the plan figures with concrete economic and organizational-political measures guaranteeing their fulfillment. And this means that it is necessary to display greater concern for a further refinement of organizing and political work among the masses. Organization, professionalism and discipline -- these are indispensable requirements both in the center and locally. It is from this standpoint that the activity of all party, state and management authorities must be organized. It has to be admitted that the work being done to refine intraparty relations and enhance the vanguard role of the communists in the republic is as yet being tied insufficiently to the accomplishment of specific economic-political tasks, a strengthening of discipline and organization in the production collectives and the development of the working people's creative initiative. All of our party work today should be geared to creating in each collective an atmosphere of professionalism, high exactingness and intolerance of shortcomings and criticism and self-criticism.

The CPSU Central Committee attaches tremendous significance to the efficiency of the primary party organizatons. The atmosphere and the mood in the labor collectives and their production indicators largely depend on how the communists work. It is necessary for each communist in his field to give all his energy, experience and knowledge to the search for potential for an increase in labor efficiency and set a worthy example of labor selflessness.

The situation demands an enterprising and creative attitude toward matters in every sector of communist building. It is a question of the formulation of a work style that organically combines performance efficiency and discipline with bold initiative and enterprise, a practical and businesslike approach with an aspiration to great deeds and a critical attitude toward shortcomings with unshakable confidence in the historic advantages of our chosen path.

Big and crucial tasks in this connection confront the soviets of people's deputies, people's control authorities, the trade unions and the Komsomol, about which we spoke in detail at the last Latvian Communist Party Central Committee plenum.

The successful accomplishment of the tasks put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee plenum will largely depend on the activeness and effectiveness of the party organization's ideological work.

At this time, the efforts of all media and forms of political-educational work should be geared primarily to the extensive explanation to working people everywhere of the material of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and USSR Supreme Soviet session. The priority task of our lecturers and rapporteurs, political information workers and agitators and propagandists of the party and Komsomol political enlightenment and economic education system is to convey to each worker of the republic the profound import and political significance of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech and the content of the plans for the USSR's economic and social development in 1981-1985 and also in 1982.

The republic and local press and television and radio must actively propagandize the experience of the collectives and sectors of the republic's economy that are successfully tackling the questions of a further increase in production efficiency, a refinement of management and the entire economic mechanism and the rational use of all resources. At the same time, it is necessary to criticize more sharply the shortcomings in our management and organizational work and indicate ways to do away with them.

The party committees, soviet and management leaders and trade union and Komsomol organizations should everywhere extend and intensify socialist competition for the high quality of labor in each place of work. The valuable initiative of the republic's labor collectives concerning the development of competition under the motto "60 Shock Work Weeks to the 60th Anniversary of the USSR" should be supported in every possible way within the framework of this patriotic movement.

In the new year of 1982, special significance will be attached to mobilization of the labor collectives for shock labor and to making each worker aware of the complexity and importance of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee plenum and giving him a clear understanding of what needs to be done in what way in the interests of daily work efficiency.

The upcoming year of 1982 will be, as observed at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, packed with major political events. Trade union and Komsomol congresses and local soviet elections will be held. It is also the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR. Each of these events, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, has its own specific features and its own political content. And at the same time they are all called on to lend powerful new impetus to the further strengthening of the unity of party and people, the even closer cohesion of all the country's nations and nationalities and the upsurge of the political and creative assertiveness of the masses.

The Central Committee departments, gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations must make maximum use of this powerful impetus, the entire force of organizing and mass-political work and the strength of our mobilization. This will enable us to ensure the most efficient path to the accomplishment of the tasks set by the 26th party congress.

Permit me in conclusion, comrades, to assure the CPSU Central Committee, Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally that the communists and all working people of Soviet Latvia will develop socialist competition even more extensively and mark the 11th 5-Year Plan with shock labor and new successes in the struggle to fulfill the decisions of our Leninist party's 26th congress.

KAPITONOV ATTENDS TULSKAYA OBKOM CONFERENCE

LD192118 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The Leninist Komsomol is preparing for its next, the 19th congress. Report-back meetings and elections are taking place everywhere at present. They have already been held in the primary, rayon and town Komsomol organizations. Kray and oblast conferences are being held. Today a report-back and election conference was held at the Tulskaya Oblast Komsomol organization. Kapitonov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Yunak, first secretary of the Tulskaya Obkom; and Pastukhov, first secretary of the all-union Komsomol Central Committee took part.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

GOSPLAN CHIEF VIEWS KAZAKH ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

WA080815 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by T. Mukhamed-Rakhimov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Gosplan: "In Fraternal Unity"]

[Text] This year Kazakhstan will greet a splendid date -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR -- in the single family of fraternal republics. The country's birth, the development of a historically new socioeconomic formation and the unprecedented takeoff of the culture of the multinational Soviet society -- all this was the result of our people's persistent labor and struggle for the shining communist ideals and the wise leadership of the CPSU, which is successfully pursuing a Leninist nationality policy.

At all stages in the building of socialism, the Communist Party has paid great attention to questions of the territorial division of labor and the comprehensive development of the economies of the union republics. And this was confirmed once again by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Relying on scientific theory, the party has again oriented the planning authorities toward a further refinement in the structure of the economy and sectorial and territorial proportions and a solution of the problems of the comprehensive development of economic regions. The scientifically substantiated division of labor among the republics is dictated by economic expediency and reflects the practical implementation of Lenin's nationality policy and the concern of the party and government for the speediest upsurge of the economy and culture of the previously backward outlying areas of tsarist Russia.

Thus, today's Kazakhstan is a major economic region of the country with a high level of development of the production forces and a multifaceted national culture. The republic possesses considerable mineral-raw material, fuel-energy, water and land resources. A considerable proportion of the country's prospected chromite reserves and of tungsten, zinc, lead and copper and much else is concentrated in the interior.

In fact, the material-technical base of the economy was created only in the years of Soviet power in the republic. Fixed production capital at the end of 1981 was in excess of R70 billion, that is, it had increased more than sixfold compared with 1960, and it has been completely replaced in the last 15 years. Some 24,000 industrial and agricultural enterprises are currently in operation. The wealth of natural resources and the accumulated economic potential created favorable prerequisites for the republic's accelerated development. The total social product in 1981 constituted R47 billion and had increased by a factor of 3.5 compared with 1960 or grown at an annual rate of 6.2 percent, which is higher than the average for the country.

Kazakhstan has developed economic relations with all the union republics, particularly the industrial regions of the Urals, Siberia and the Far East. It obtains metal from the Urals, petroleum products from western Siberia, Tataria and Bashkiria and machinery and equipment from the central regions of the European part of the country, the Baltic, Belorussia and the Ukraine. Kazakhstan, in turn, supplies the fraternal republics with nonferrous metals, iron, chrome and nickel ores, machinery and equipment, mineral fertilizers, grain, meat, wool and much else.

Embarking on the splendid year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and evaluating the path of rapid socioeconomic development that has been trodden by Kazakhstan, I would like to emphasize the important role in this process of the constant concern of the party and the government and the disinterested assistance of the fraternal republics. The high rate of industrial production, for example, which was considerably above that of the country as a whole, was secured precisely thanks to this. Suffice it to say that now far more industrial output is produced in 2 days than in all of 1913.

In the overall volume of the republic's industrial production, a leading position is occupied by nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy, the coal industry, machine building and the light, food and meat and dairy sectors. In terms of available equipment, production technology and product quality, the nonferrous metallurgy enterprises have reached the foremost boundaries. Lead, zinc, magnesium, titanium and other products have earned the official Symbol of Quality, and the lead and zinc of the Ust-Kamenogorsk Works and the cathode copper of the Balkhash Metallurgical Works have been recorded as standards on the London Nonferrous Metals Exchange.

The coal and oil industry are of all-union significance. The republic is in third place in the country in coal production. In level of mechanization the Karaganda mines are among the foremost enterprises in the country's coal basins. The Bogatyr and Tstentralnyy collieries of the Ekibastuz deposits, which are unparalleled in the country and which are producing the cheapest power-generating coal, are gaining strength. New oilfields are being developed intensively on the Mangyshlak Peninsula. Kazakhstan has emerged in a leading position in the country in the production of "black gold."

The creation of powerful power engineering, which was conceived here only after the October Revolution, was an important achievement for Kazakhstan. The Yermak and Dzhambul GRES and the Bukhtarminskaya and Kapchagay GES -- giants of power engineering -- were commissioned. Major power stations with a total capacity of 20 million kilowatts are being built on the basis of the cheap Ekibastuz coal. The republic now generates annually over 60 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power, making it third in the country. It is significant that in production growth rate in this sector Kazakhstan is ahead of all the industrially developed capitalist countries.

It is difficult in one article to cite all the sectors of the republic's economy that have been rapidly developed in a comparatively short time and brought Kazakhstan to the foremost boundaries of scientific-technical progress. They include the chemical and machine-building industry. In addition, capital construction is under way in the republic on a huge scale. Over R7 billion are channeled annually into the development of the economy, 26 times more than in prewar 1940. In volume of capital investments we are third (after the RSFSR and the Ukraine) and on a per capita basis first in the country. Great successes have also been achieved in the development of the sectors producing consumer goods. They constitute 33 percent of total industrial production. The leather, knitwear, cotton, sugar and other sectors are functioning successfully. Kazakhstan now plays a significant part in the country's agricultural production. Under the leadership of the republic party organization, which was headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the republic's working people developed, side by side with the emissaries of the fraternal union republics, 25.5 million hectares of virgin land in the period 1954-1960. Leonid Ilich has described these unforgettable days strikingly and with particular emotional warmth in the book "Tselina" ["Virgin Land"]. This book is particularly dear to the people of Kazakhstan. It contains striking pages of the biography of our republic and our people. The virgin land demonstrated once again the strength of the indestructible alliance of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia and the advantages of our social system. Currently, Kazakhstan is responsible for 14.5 percent of the gross harvest and 23.6 percent of state purchases of grain crops in the USSR. The republic has become the main supplier of high-quality wheat -- the strong and durum varieties.

Looking back at the path trodden by the republic, it is gratifying to note that the party's social and economic program is being fulfilled successfully. In one generation Soviet Kazakhstan has made a giant leap from patriarchal backwardness to progress and from feudalism to developed socialism in the single family of socialist republics. The formerly backward outlying areas of tsarist Russia have now risen to the level of economically developed countries and to the level of world culture and art. We recall that one of the first decrees of the Soviet Government signed by V.I. Lenin was the decree on the liquidation of illiteracy. The true flowering of public education and culture arrived with the establishment of Soviet power. Kazakhstan is now a republic of total literacy. The transition to universal secondary education has been completed successfully. Approximately 3.3 million students are receiving tuition in 9,000 general educational schools, the 236 secondary specialized educational institutions have 265,000 students and there are over 260,000 students in 55 VUZes. Science was greatly developed with the creation of the national Academy of Sciences.

It is with such results in the development of the republic's economy and culture that we are entering the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

As observed at the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Fourth Plenum and the 10th Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Fourth Session, the republic's economy and culture will reach new heights in the near future. The 11th 5-Year Plan outlines the dynamic growth of all sectors of the economy, the further strengthening of production and scientific-technical potential and realization of the social program planned by the party.

Life has proven once again that the will of the party and its close unity with the people and the fraternal friendship of the union republics have contributed to the solution of major national economic problems. Kazakhstan's socioeconomic achievements show convincingly what most extensive possibilities are afforded by the cohesion of our country's peoples in a single union and by the exercise of centralized plan-based leadership of the USSR's national economy.

POLITICAL OBSERVERS DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS

LD210918 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1410 GMT on 20 February carries a 30-minute talk on Soviet agriculture by political observer Yuriy Aleksandrovich Letunov. Letunov begins by referring back a year ago to the report of the CPSU Central Committee delivered by Leonid Brezhnev to the 26th CPSU Congress. He refers specifically to Brezhnev's remarks on the special food program that was drawn up. He cites Brezhnev on the need not just to fulfill but to overfulfill the plans that have been outlined. Letunov says his talk will be about the directions in which effort is to be applied and about the initiatives needed to further boost agriculture.

Letunov continues: "At the Congress it was stated that agriculture is a shock-labor front these days. Three consecutive years of drought could not fail to have an effect. Production of fodder has fallen. These have been difficult years. Let us examine the results of last year, 1981. I want to draw your attention to two facts contained in the Central Statistical Administration report on the results of 1981.

The Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry failed to fulfill the plan. The country received less meat, sausage and butter. But at the same time let us look at the stock in hand. Let us see how the numbers of productive animals were maintained. Here are the figures as they were on 1 January, for all categories of farms.

"On 1 January 1981 there were 115.1 million large horned cattle. On 1 January 1982 there were 115.7 million. This includes 43.4 million cows in 1981 and 43.6 million in 1982. This is an increase, albeit a small one. In 1981 there were 73.4 million pigs; on 1 January 1982 73.2 million. That was a small reduction, but it can easily be made good. In 1981 there were 147.5 million sheep and goats; in 1982, 148 million. In other words, a vast amount of work has been done to maintain the number of animals in all zones of the country.

"One of the principles, one of the main ways of developing livestock farming is specialization and concentration, the gradual transfer of livestock farming to a modern industrial footing. I want to stress the words 'gradual transfer.' In some places comrades are hurrying. They are hurrying to report results. They are prepared to pull down the walls of the old livestock farm before they have even erected the walls of the new one."

"The construction of an experimental complex for fattening 18,000 steers at the Lenin State Farm in Vladimirskaya Oblast is an example of a sensible approach to mechanization."

Correspondent Privezentsev then proceeds to describe the history and background of the Vladimirskaya Oblast complex. This is followed by an interview with a machine operator at the complex.

Letunov resumes his talk and says that complexes for the fattening of horned cattle, pigs and sheep have been built in Valdimirskaya Oblast and are operating successfully. However, he adds that such complexes still constitutute only a small portion of the farming there. He says that great attention has been given in recent years to the expansion and reconstruction of existing livestock farms in the oblast, particularly since experience shows this method to be the most effective and inexpensive way of putting agriculture on an industrial footing. He then offers the example of the Neblyovskiy Sovkhoz as an example of what benefits stem from this.

An interview with V.I. Suslov, first secretary of the Yuryev-Polskiy Raykom, follows. Suslov discusses the benefits of industrialization at the Nebylovskiy Sovkhoz, saying:

"There are two reasons for the reconstruction of livestock farms for horned cattle. The first is to apply integrated mechanization -- in other words, to introduce mechanized fodder distribution, mechanized milking of cows, automated watering and removal of manure; to make livestock farming employee's work easier, to make it more attractive. This has made it possible to increase the number of cows handled by one milkmaid and thereby to release some hands for other work.

"Second, it has become possible to increase the number of cow stalls on the existing area. The increase in the number of cow stalls is achieved here by more efficient layout of the various kinds of passages, by yard specialization. We spend R350-650 on the reconstruction of one cow stall depending on the state of the building. We spend four or five times as much on new ones."

Suslov continues: "Before the reconstruction in 1974 this sovkhoz had 1,200 cows. It now has 1,600 cows, as well as 100 steers. Whereas before it took 175 people to handle these animals, it now takes 107 people. The work of 67 milkmaids is now done by 39. Much has been done to emulate this experience on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of our rayon. We have reconstructed 56 livestock buildings housing 10,460 cattle to date. The reconstruction of livestock farms also enabled us to concentrate some of the cattle on enlarged farms. At present we have 78 farms. At 29 livestock farms we have already attained herds of 600 and more animals. These complexes could almost be called large now. They were constructed through self-effort and they provide their own fodder."

Resuming his talk, Letunov notes that Vladimirskaya Oblast has devised and is implementing a plan for the gradual transfer of livestock raising to an industrial footing. He says: Over a 5-year period it is planned to raise the level of integrated mechanization in livestock raising from 26 to 45 percent, in pig raising from 62 to 80 percent and in poultry farming from 82 to 90 percent. But they are not neglecting the oblast's fodder base. Fodder crops will be grown on 13,000 hectares of irrigated cropland. Sowing of clover, lucerne, (?turnip) and maize for fodder is being increased. This is a comprehensive, well thought-out program.

"This program also includes assistance in the form of patronage from outside organizations. Unfortunately, this assistance sometimes cannot be called patronage but emergency help. It seems as though the season of haymaking or harvesting always surprises some managers. An emergency ensues. They demand rather than request the dispatch of townspeople. Sometimes the work done by the outsiders is not accounted for. Wages are not always paid out in the countryside and therefore they do not show up in the farms' economic performance. Instead of organizing the work properly, they try to obtain as many people as possible. This kind of disorganization is very costly for the state.

"At the Kazan compressor works they once calculated that the work force had spent 18,000 man-days in agriculture. This is the equivalent of 80 people not turning up at all at the works for an entire year. Nevertheless, the enterprise paid the absent comrades R186,000 in wages for their work in agriculture.

"The work of townspeople who do not possess agricultural skills, knowledge and experience is frequently very unproductive. Two and sometimes three townspeople are needed to do the work one kolkhoz member could cope with easily. If you figure it out, potatoes and the cabbage have often cost their weight in gold.

"I have not mentioned the many incongruities which crop up as a result of the disorganized nature of so-called 'patronage' assistance. Our television station receives letters which make it clear that specialists are torn from their work. Schoolchildren and students are taken from their studies. Good living conditions are not always provided for townspeople who come to do temporary work.

"In this respect, it seems to me, many people would benefit from studying the experience of Novosibirsk, where coordination between helpers and those helped has been well organized."

Letunov then introduces report by correspondent Sosnin on a form of successful cooperation practised between a production association and a sovkhoz in Novosibirsk, according to which the association provides a number of man-days to the sovkhoz in the summer and the sovkhoz provides the same number in return to the association in winter. In interviews, some of the people involved in the scheme emphasize the benefits in the form of good working conditions, good pay and the sensible deployment of labor resources.

Letunov continues: "I think that the experience of the Novosibirsk people deserves attention. We are talking about a time when the fields are still covered with snow, but now we should be thinking about all these things, working out costs and making all preparations, to prepare for spring and the future harvest. Disorganized patronage assistance to agriculture is costly for the state. Instead of encouraging discipline or thrift, it corrupts people. There are frequent cases when at the height of the harvest agricultural workers shirk labor on publicly-owned fields to work on their private plots. They travel to the market in town and organize days off or so-called compensatory leave. One year it was estimated that during the fall field season the number of days worked by kolkhoz members had fallen by 14 million throughout the country, whereas the number of days worked in the field by townspeople had increased over the same period by 16 million.

"Poor organization of labor cannot be covered up by loquacity or fine phrases. This applies to so-called 'patronage' assistance. Not for nothing did the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU on further strengthening work discipline and reducing job-hopping in the national economy, which was adopted 13 December 1979, emphasize that the unjustifiable diversion of people by local authorities from enterprises and establishments for various kinds of work unconnected with the production activities of those enterprises and establisnments should not be tolerated. The legislation quite clearly says 'unjustifiable diversion.' This means that kolkhozes and sovkhozes should be helped, but only when really necessary."

Letunov cites a specific case in Tulskaya Oblast when potato harvesting was carried out by people unsuited for the work. He stresses the need to provide good facilities for visiting townspeople who come to help with harvesting work. In conclusion, Letunov reports on the situation at a farm in Tarasovo which is combined with a vacation center. During the summer thousands of Leningraders come to Tarasovo to vacation and work on the farm. The farm director is cited as recommending that vacation centers should not be developed without farms, as they provide good organizational, economic and social benefits.

UZBEK AGRICULTURAL WORKERS MEET IN TASHKENT

GF221338 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] The annual congress of Agricultural Workers in the Uzbek SSR was held in Tashkent today. During the meeting the [word indistinct] and workers in the agricultural field who gathered in the capital discussed their endeavor during the course of the past year and reviewed their current duties.

Meanwhile, Uzbek cottongrowers have resolved to grow not less than 6 million tons of cotton. The agricultural workers also resolved to increase productivity in livestock breeding and cultivation of rice, [word indistinct] and various kinds of fruit, including grapes.

USTINOV ISSUES ORDER ON ARMED FORCES ANNIVERSARY

LD222134 Moscow TASS in English 2121 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 22 Feb, TASS -- "Together with the fraternal countries of socialism, all peace-loving forces on Earth the Soviet Union is pressing for an end to the arms race, for the preservation and enhancement of the process of detente, the assertion of the principles of peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems," says Soviet Defense minister Dmitriy Ustinov's order issued to mark the 64th anniversary of the Soviet army and navy. The holiday is celebrated on February 23 every year.

"The peaceful Leninist policy of the USSR and the entire socialist community," the order emphasises, "is opposed by the aggressive course of warlike circles of the United States and other NATO countries. Seeking to attain military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Treaty, they continue to exacerbate the international situation and spur the arms race."

"Imperialist reaction is crudely meddling in the internal affairs of sovereign states, leading a vicious campaign of attacks on the Polish People's Republic and the Republic of Cuba, continuing the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and heating seats of tension in the Middle East and other parts of the world. The policy of Chinese leadership furthers plans of the most aggressive forces of imperialism."

Under these circumstances, Dmitriy Ustinov emphasizes, the CPSU and the Soviet state, consistently pursuing the Leninist peaceful foreign policy, "are doing everything necessary for improving the country's defence capability and the combat readiness of the armed forces."

The Soviet Armed Forces, the order says, in the same combat formation with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Treaty states are protecting the peaceful labour of the Soviet people and the great gains of socialism vigilantly and reliably. They are always ready to perform their patriotic and international duty with honor.

USTINOV ARTICLE PUBLISHED ON ARMED FORCES DAY

LD222202 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] The Soviet Union is celebrating 64 years since the establishment of its army and navy. On this occasion the Soviet daily PRAVDA carries an article by Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, a Politburo member of the Soviet Communist Party and minister of defense. Here are the highlights of the article:

The Soviet Armed Forces comprise young men from all the ethnic groups and nationalities of the Soviet Union. By their selfless service, says Marshal Ustinov, they carry on and multiply the glory of the Soviet army, the first-ever army of the friendship of the peoples. They add to its heroic traditions and honorably exercise their patriotic and internationalist duty. The work of Soviet soldiers, just as any other kind of socially useful work in this country, Marshal Ustinov says, involves two inseparable components -- patriotism and internationalism. Their work benefits the entire soviet nation and each of the ethnic groups that make it up. Theirs is work for the freedom and independence of their socialist homeland and for the sake of communism and peace on Earth.

All the Soviet soldiers, from men to marshals in the army and the navy, represent friendly classes, social groups and nationalities. About the goals facing the armed forces, the minister of defense says they are concerned with the defense of the revolutionary gains and peaceful work of the Soviet people, of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the nation from outside aggression. The Soviet Armed Forces are part of the society, whose main concern is the well-being of working people. For this reason aggression and expansion are altogether alien to them. The Soviet Armed Forces are a mighty and reliable shield protecting a nation that is confidently advancing as the vanguard of mankind's social progress. They are the bulwark of peace and the security of nations.

Marshal Ustinov says that the commitment of the Soviet Communist Party and the state for peace is part and parcel of their concern to protect the gains of socialism. It was one of the great Lenin's behests, says Marshal Ustinov, that we should accompany our moves for peace with efforts to maintain our military preparedness. This behest has been consistently followed by the party and people and it is particularly important now that the aggressiveness of imperialism has soared.

The minister of defense adds that belligerent imperialist circles, above all the United States and NATO, are doing much to push humanity onto the road of confrontation, undermine the position of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community and to hold back the growing national liberation movements. In a bid to gain military supremacy over the Soviet Union the United States is escalating the arms race and building up the stockpiles of various weapons of mass destruction, including neutron and chemical. It has been persistently involving its partners in NATO and Japan in its aggressive preparations. To cover these up imperialism is using the myth of a Soviet military threat, but facts prove irrefutably that the threat of war -- a real threat not an imaginary one -- comes from none other than NATO, primarily from the United States.

Washington's politicians and strategists, Marshal Ustinov continued, claim -- with utter cynicism -- that in their opinion there are more important things than peace. They are drawing up concepts of a limited nuclear war, which spells thermonuclear disaster to the entire humanity. The American imperialists and their henchmen are provoking seats of tension in various parts of the world and are trying to introduce methods of threats and diktat into the practice of interstate relations. They are blatantly interfering in the domestic affairs, of sovereign nations and are conducting an unbridled psychological war against the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and against the forces of peace and social progress. The schemes of the more aggressive forces of imperialism are aided by the policies of China's leaders. All this requires political vigilance from the Soviet people and their armed forces. It requires untiring work to maintain the army and the navy in their high state of combat preparedness for a resolute rebuff to aggression, no matter where this may come from.

The Soviet Armed Forces, Marshal Ustinov points out, have always been in that state of preparedness. Soviet soldiers carry on their duties together with the armies of the other Warsaw Treaty countries. The military and political defensive alliance of the socialist nations embodies an unprecedented kind of truly just, equal and fraternal relations between nations. Their alliance is a dependable guarantee of peace and unsurmountable barrier to the aggressive ambitions of imperialism. Loyalty to internationalist principles and to the ideals of friendship between nations, Marshal Ustinov says in conclusion, multiplies the potential of the fraternal armies, which safeguards the great achievements of socialism and peace and social progress. The Armed Forces of the USSR were and remain a powerful guarantee of the security of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of its friends and allies.

LEADERS ATTEND MOSCOW ARMED FORCES DAY MEETING

LD222200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Today in Moscow representatives of the working peoples of the troops of the capital's garrison held a festive meeting dedicated to the 64th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. In the Presidium were Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; Uzmankhodzhayev and Yasnov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Dmitriyev and Savinkin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee departments; Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Afanasyev, Bugayev, Pervyshin, Pleshakov and Silayev, USSR ministers; USSR deputy defense ministers; and other high-ranking military personnel and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations.

Army General Petrov, commander in chief of the ground troops, deputy defense minister of the USSR, addressed those who had assembled. Soldiers of the army and navy, in close combat cooperation with the armies of the Warsaw Treaty countries, he stressed, will in the future continue to reliably serve the great cause of communism and vigilantly guard the peace and security of peoples.

Those taking part in the meetings with great enthusiasm adopted a letter of greeting to the CPSU Central Committee and to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Petrov Address

LD221938 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Our country and warriors, the Soviet Union's friends in the socialist countries and their armies and millions of people in other states will be marking the 64th anniversary of the Soviet army and navy tomorrow. A festive meeting of representatives of the working people of Moscow and warriors of the city garrison, which took place today in the central theater of the Soviet army today, was devoted to this day. Those at the meeting were addressed by Army General Vasiliy Ivanovich Petrov, USSR deputy minister of defense, commander in chief of the Ground Forces, hero of the Soviet Union. He said, in particular:

[Begin recording] It can be said boldly that the Soviet Armed Forces have withstood tests the like of which no other army in the world has ever had to contend with. Their difficult path has been marked by heroic deeds and their combat banners are covered with eternal glory.

In the years of the civil war our army and fleet, being the main military power in the hands of the revolutionary people, successfully passed their combat exams by rebuffing the first military onslaught of imperialism. And when, 20 years later, the enemies of socialism, scorning the lessons of history, once again foisted a war on the Soviet people, our army and navy showed themselves to be at the pinnacle of their historic mission. Our great victory again confirmed that there are no forces in the world that can crush socialism as a social formation and bring to their knees the people who are devoted to the socialist motherland and who are rallied around the Communist Party. The outcome of the Great Patriotic War is a harsh and unforgettable lesson of history and a formidable warning to those who would cast the human race into another world war.

It is in a situation of high political and labor upsurge that our country marks the 64th anniversary of its armed forces. The Soviet people, occupied with their creative labor, are also interested in maintaining peace. In conditions of an ever-growing military threat, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government combine their consistent and persevering struggle for peace with a firm rebuff to the aggressive forces of imperialism. Not for a moment do they omit from their field of vision the questions of the reliable safeguarding of the country's security and of the strengthening of its defense capability and the combat readiness of the armed forces. As Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has underlined, the economic and scientific-technical capabilities of our state are such that we can ensure the creation of any kind of military hardware or weapons which the aggressor might wish to gamble on [sdelat stavku na].

A strong alloy of technical provision, military skill and uncurshable moral fibre, such is the combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces. The Soviet people may rest assured that the present generation of defenders of the motherland are worthy heirs and continuators of the heroic traditions of the army and the people and are ready at any moment to carry out with honor their patriotic and internationalist duties.

Allow me, dear comrades, to cordially congratulate you on the coming celebration of the 64th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces, to wish you health and new big successes for the sake of the triumph of communism. [end recording]

ALTUNIN TALK ON ARMED FORCES ANNIVERSARY

LD221840 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1010 GMT 22 Feb 82

["Guarding the Homeland" program: talk by Army General Aleksandr Terentyevich Altunin, USSR deputy minister of defense -- live or recorded]

[Text] Esteemed listeners: Sixty-four years have passed since the heroic path of the Soviet Armed Forces, which is covered with unfading glory, began on 23 February 1918 in the flames of the battle for Soviet power. The working people of the fraternal socialist countries, our friends abroad and all progressive mankind are celebrating this auspicious date together with the Soviet people. Soviet people and the officers and men of the armed forces greet the birthday of their own army in an atmosphere of immense political and labor enthusiasm, closely ranked around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Our people are directing their efforts and energy toward successfully implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee plenum and toward seeing in the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in a worthy manner.

The Soviet Armed Forces, which were founded by the Communist Party and great Lenin for the defense of the gains of October, have passed along a glorious combat path. They have fulfilled and are fulfilling their sacred duty with honor and merit. The united forces of international imperialism and the internal counterrevolution attacked the country of the soviets immediately after the victory of the October Revolution. A situation that threatened the young Soviet republic developed in February 1918. Having broken off talks on concluding peace, the German imperialists launched an offensive along the entire front and threatened Petrograd, which was the capital of the Soviet republic at that time. The revolutionary government, headed by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, appealed to the people, proclaiming the socialist homeland to be in danger. Tens of thousands of workers, peasants, soldiers and sailors from the former Czarist army and fleet responded to this appeal by joining the ranks of the Red Army en masse. The first detachments and regiments of the Red Army and the sailors of the Baltic Fleet fought selflessly against the German occupiers.

A regular and truly popular army defending the interests of working people had come into being for the first time in the history of mankind. During the civil war years the young army of the country of the soviets utterly routed the combined forces of internal counterrevolution and foreign intervention and wrecked the first attempt by international imperialism to crush a socialist state by military means.

However, the enemies did not abandon their hopes of undermining or even liquidating Soviet power. They repeatedly staged armed provocations on our borders, which invariably ended in complete failure. World War II began in 1939. Hitler's forces occupied the majority of the European countries within a short time. Having placed the mighty military and industrial potential of those countries at the service of its militarist machine, fascist Germany, egged on by aggressive circles in the leading imperialist powers, invaded our country at dawn on 22 June 1941.

The Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people began. It was the most grievous and bloodiest of all the wars the homeland has ever experienced.

An enemy grouping consisting of 190 divisions pounced on our country. It numbered 5.5 million officers and men who were armed with many thousands of aircraft, tanks, field guns, mortars and other equipment. In a struggle that was unprecedented in scale and exertion, the Soviet people and the men of the armed forces upheld the honor, freedom and independence of their homeland. With their arms and by their blood Soviet people, true to their international duty, helped the peoples of many countries in Europe and Asia rid themselves of enslavement and win their freedom.

The world has not forgotten and never will forget their feat. The victory in World War II was achieved through the joint efforts of the peoples and the armies of the anti-Hitler coalition and all peoples who actively fought against the occupiers and their henchmen. However, it was precisely the Soviet people and their armed forces who played the decisive role in the victorious conclusion of the war and who bore on their shoulders the main burden of the struggle. Suffice it to say that Hitlerite Germany's losses on the Eastern Front amounted to 80 percent of its total losses.

In retrospect, the greatness of the exploit performed by the Soviet people in routing the aggressor in that grievous war can be seen particularly clearly. The results and lessons of the last war are highly instructive. Our people regard the Soviet Union's victory over fascist Germany and militarist Japan as a triumph for the CPSU's policy. The war confirmed over and over again that the party and people are united and that there is no force capable of shaking that indestructible unity. It was precisely the party that was the sociopolitical and organizational force which mobilized and united the Soviet people and led them to victory. This victory was a triumph for the new social and state system, which was born out of the October Revolution, the socialist economy and ideology, the unity of Soviet society and the indissoluble friendship of the peoples of the USSR.

By winning the victory over the strongest military machine in the capitalist world at that time, the USSR Armed Forces proved the superiority of Soviet military science and military art over bourgeois military science and military art and the superiority of the socialist army over the army of the capitalist state. The operations carried out by the Soviet Army were distinguished by their depth of originality. They were decisively conducted on a large scale. The men of the army and navy demonstrated the highest moral and fighting qualities and displayed heroism en masse.

The Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union occupies a special place in the history of the struggle for peace. The victory was won at heavy cost in the name of peace and social progress.

It is well known that peace has been, is and always will be the supreme blessing for mankind. But, as Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has said, this is not the sort of blessing that comes about automatically. Peace is threatened, seriously threatened. Peace must be struggled for.

As in the past, the threat to the cause of peace and people's security stems today from imperialism. The forces of aggression and reaction in the capitalist countries, above all the United States, have stepped up their activities. They are trying to revive an atmosphere of mistrust and balancing on the brink of war in interstate relations. These forces are maintaining hotbeds of tension. A provoking long-term program of militarist preparations has been endorsed in the NATO countries. New types of offensive weapons and combat equipment are being developed. It has been decided to deploy new types of medium-range nuclear weapons in a number of West European countries, to be targeted on the Soviet Union and its European allies.

The U.S. imperialists are high-handedly and brazenly interferring in the internal affairs of many states, including the socialist states.

They have markedly stepped up their campaign of malicious attacks on Cuba. Together with the other NATO countries, the United States took all measures to encourage and support the counterrevolution in Poland in every possible way and to restore the bourgeois order there. However, when martial law was introduced in Poland and the conspiracy between the internal counterrevolution and international imperialism was frustrated, thanks to the decisive actions of the Military Council of National Salvation, the White House regarded this as a defeat for its own political course. This is the reason for its political course. This is the reason for its tempestous reaction, filled with impotent rage, to the process of normalization in Poland.

The Reagan administration is fanning increased hysteria over the events in Afghanistan and trying in every way to distort the nature of Soviet policy toward our southern neighbor.

In unison with the most reactionary circles in the imperialist states, the present Beijing leaders are acting as out-and-aout opponents of international detente and the cause of peace. They are striving in all ways possible to kindle hatred and mistrust between the peoples. They are disseminating malicious anti-Soviet propaganda and creating a real threat to peace.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government are profoundly analyzing the development of the international military-political situation and in accordance with this they are determing measures to strengthen our country's defensive capability and to improve the armed forces. The 26th CPSU Congress highly assessed the current level of the Soviet army and navy. Our armed forces today constitute mighty, united, sociopolitical and multinational collective of servicemen who are patriots and internationalists. They are welded together by the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the noble goal of serving their people and the cause of defending the gains of Great October.

The Soviet army and navy are equipped with the most up-to-date means for waging struggle on the basis of the achievements of a modern economy, science and technology and as a result of the unstinting work of workers, engineers, designers and scientists. The USSR Armed Forces are capable of waging combat operations at a high tempo in various types of situations and they can successfully resolve the most complex operational, tactical and strategic tasks on land, in the air and at sea. Soviet servicemen are successfully mastering combat skills. They skillfully control very complex combat vehicles. They man atomic submarines and pilot supersonic aircraft in an excellent manner. They are successfully assimilating methods of using various types of military equipment in battle.

Military collectives pass through a great school of life involving ideological, pyshcological and physical tempering, discipline and organization. They continually raise their level of general education and culture. As was stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress, the sons and grandsons of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War now stand in the ranks of defenders of the homeland. They have not undergone the severe trial which befell their fathers and grandfathers, but they are loyal to the heroic traditions of our army and our people. Whenever the country's security interests and the defense of peace require it, when it is necessary to help the victims of aggression, the Soviet serviceman appears before the world as a selfless and courageous patriot and internationalist who is prepared to surmount any difficulties.

The Soviet people and millions of foreign friends regard the might of the Soviet Armed Forces as a barrier to the aggressive aspirations of the imperialists and a reliable guarantee of the peoples' security. The Soviet army and navy, ranked closely around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee and making up one combat formation with the armies of the Warsaw Treaty countries, will continue to guard socialism vigilantly and to serve as a bulwark of universal peace.

KULIKOV ARTICLE ON ARMS FORCES DAY CITED

LD221502 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 21 Feb 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov contributes an article to today's SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA to mark Soviet Army and Navy Day. He says that the Soviet people are honoring the armed defenders of their homeland for the 64th time. They do justice to those who defended the revolutionary gains on the fields of the civil war, who during the Great Patriotic War's battles defended the freedom and independence of the world's first socialist state; who today are guarding vigilantly the frontiers of their own fatherland, shoulder-to-shoulder with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Treaty member states, and who are always ready to defend the great gains of socialism and to inflict crushing blows on any aggressor. Our servicemen are direct heirs and successors of the older generation's glorious deeds. They do their utmost to reliably support peace.

Together with the servicemen from the friendly armies they are always ready to rebuff aggressive encroachments by the imperialist circles against the socialist community countries, Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov stresses.

TASS INTERVIEWS GORCHAKOV ON ARMED FORCES DAY

LD221920 Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 22 Feb, TASS -- "The Soviet Armed Forces are closely watching the aggressive designs of imperialist circles. Their high combat might and readiness to give a crushing rebuff to the aggressor were and remain a reliable guarantee of security of our motherland, peaceful labour of the Soviet people and the peoples of the countries of the socialist community."

This was stated by Hero of the Soviet Union Colonel General Petr Gorchakov, head of the Political Department of the Strategic Missile Forces. He was speaking in a TASS interview on the eve of Soviet Army and Navy Day celebrated each year on February 23.

"The activities of the Soviet Armed Forces, and the Soviet military doctrine", General Gorchakov said, "fully accord with the principles of the Leninist foreign policy aimed at consolidating peace, curbing the arms race and averting a new war".

The general recalled the words of Leonid Brezhnev who, answering the questions of the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL, stressed that the Soviet Union was not threatening anyone, nor was the Soviet Union going to attack anyone. The head of the Soviet state declared that the character of the Soviet military doctrine was defensive. It ruled out pre-emptive wars and the "first-strike" concept.

"Socialist countries", General Gorchakov said, "were never striving and are not striving for military superiority over anyone. All their efforts in the military field are aimed at ensuring their own security, especially now when the international horizon is heavily overcast."

"Hypocritical and false assertions of the Reagan administration about the alleged 'Soviet military threat'", the general said, "serve as a demagogic cover for the real source of the war danger. The aggressive NATO bloc with the United States at the head is openly and unceremoniously trying to change the balance of forces in its favour, to build up military supremacy over the Soviet Union and its allies."

"Exactly this is the purpose", General Gorchakov said, "of the programme for a comprehensive strategic armaments build-up recently announced by the U.S. President. This is the biggest and the costliest peacetime military development programme in the entire U.S. history.

In addition to the existing 10,000 units of nuclear ammunition of the strategic offensive forces, 1,053 launchers of intercontinental ballistic missiles, 648 launchers on missile-carrying nuclear-powered submarines, more than 570 strategic bombers, the United States is going to deploy the new missile system, new bombers, new type of missile-carrying submarines, cruise missiles of various types, neutron weapons, and so forth. In 1981-1986 it is planned to spend a total of 1.5 trillion dollars for military purposes".

The general recalled that apart from that, the United States was keeping close to the Soviet territory thousands of combat planes as part of the forward-based means in Europe, the Far East, and the Indian Ocean. U.S. armed forces were deployed in dozens of countries of the world. More than 1,500 military installations and bases formed a dangerous circle around the countries of the socialist community.

"All this mammoth military power is not idle", General Gorchakov said. "Playing a dominating role in Washington's policies it creates ever new 'trouble spots' on this planet, exacerbating international tension".

"In such a situation the Communist Party and the Soviet state are compelled to keep constantly in the focus of their attention the matters of strengthening the country's defence capability", Colonel General Petr Gorchakov said in conclusion.

GENERAL SOBOLEV INTERVIEWED ON ARMED FORCES

LD202354 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 20 Feb 82

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program: unidentified correspondent's interview with Col Gen Mikhail Georgiyevich Sobolev, deputy chief of the USSR Army and Navy Main Political Directorate -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] I would like to ask you how one might describe the present-day armed forces.

[Answer] Of course. The mighty economic and scientific-technical potential of the society of advanced socialism has made it possible to equip our armed forces with the latest types of weapons and military equipment. The Strategic Missile Troops, the infantry, the air force, the Air Defense Troops and the navy, all the branches and arms of the armed forces, as regards their organizational structure and equipment, are on a par with modern requirements and are always ready to fulfill their constitutional duty to the people.

Present-day armed forces are the armed forces of a socialist state of the whole people. The personnel of the army and navy are part of the Soviet people and they wholeheartedly serve their interests and the cause of defending the socialist fatherland. Soviet servicemen are distinguished by a high level of political consciousness, ardent patriotism and matchless moral and political qualities.

The outstanding achievements in raising the economic and defense might of the Soviet state, the combat might and the constant combat readiness of the armed forces are inseparably linked with the name of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the party's Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, chairman of the Defense Council and marshal of the Soviet Union. To him belongs the outstanding credit for strengthening the combat alliance among the armies of the fraternal socialist states.

The history of the Soviet Army and Navy is inseparable from the history of our Leninist party. Our armed forces owe their emergence, their world famous historic victories and their combat might to the Communist Party, their wise organizer, leader and ideological educator. At all stages of the development of the Soviet state the party, faithful to Lenin's behests, has been and is tirelessly concerned to strengthen the country's defense capability and to step up the combat might of the army and navy.

A vivid confirmation of this was, as is known, the 26th party congress, which adopted a program of peace for the eighties. But while waging a tireless struggle for peace, our party and state, as was stressed at the congress, have not lost sight for a single day of the question of strengthening the defensive might of the country and its army and navy.

This forced measure has been dictated, and is dictated now, by the complex international situation and by the aggressive intrigues and preparations of the imperialists, above all American imperialism. Therefore, it is very important for all our servicemen -- whether a private or a sergeant, a sailor or a petty officer, and ensign, a warrant officer or an officer -- to be profoundly aware of the military danger which stems from the imperlialists and their accomplices and do all they can to increase the combat readiness of the armed forces, which, in Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's graphic expression, is the crown of the troops' combat skill in peacetime and the key to victory in war. For this it is necessary to increase the efficiency and quality of combat training even more persistently, not to allow any relaxation or oversimplification in it, and to strengthen military discipline and organization in every way. An exemplary fulfillment of the demands of the oath and regulations, irreproachable performance and a high level of organization have been and remain the reliable conditions for all successes in combat work.

[Question] Mikhail Georgiyevich, in conclusion, the traditional question: Would you please tell us about the successes with which the servicemen of the army and navy are marking their festival?

[Answer] Soviet servicemen, like all the Soviet people, are intensively working at further improving their combat readiness, perfecting their combat training and improving all sectors of military work. Socialist competition has assumed fresh scope. This year it is directed at worthily greeting the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and is being held in the army and the navy under the motto "Reliable Protection for the Peaceful Work of the Soviet People." It is promoting the developing of the initiative of servicemen, an increase in the ranks of those with an excellent rating in training and of highly qualified specialists and the successful fulfillment of the intensive programs, plans and tasks for combat and political training.

If one is to tell you about our everyday life, then I should stress that it is filled with intensive military work. Throughout our armed forces, from the far north to the south and from the west to the east, training is in progress. At ranges and aerodromes and at training centers and on sea voyages our servicemen are perfecting their field, air and sea training.

Recently I had occasion to visit our northern garrisons. It was during the polar night with its cold frosts, snowstorms and blizzards, but combat training was not interrupted for a single minute. Firing, marches and tactical exercises all fill the everyday life of Soviet servicemen. All this constitutes our daily life in the armed forces.

During this trip I met with one of our young servicemen, who had received an excellent rating for combat and political training, had completely mastered his skill as a serviceman and had three decorations for soldierly valor. Recently he was chosen as a delegate to our coming Komsomol congress. Indeed, there are thousands and tens of thousands like Yura Smirnov. They are our young Soviet patriots, who are making their contribution to strengthening combat readiness and to improving their skill as servicemen.

You are, of course, aware through our press, television and radio, which informed the people extensively about them, of the ZAPAD-81 exercises, which were held last fall. They were exercises imbued with mass soldierly heroism -- although that is perhaps a complex way of putting it -- and with a mass display of military art, valor, courage and bravery. People getting on in years are sometimes inclined, so to speak, to say: When we were young, what a generation of youth it was then and what courageous and brave soldiers we were! I must tell you that the Soviet state and our Communist Party have now brought up a wonderful generation of Soviet young people.

Service in the army now lasts for just 2 years. In those 2 years our young people completely master very complex equipment and show examples of its skilfull mastery in the most complex conditions. Take the same ZAPAD-81 exercise. There was an occasion when two of our paratroopers, Sergeant Uporov and Corporal Manorko, found themselves in a very complicated situation. During descent in a critical aerial situation Sergeant Uporov flew into the canopy of Corporal Manorko's parachute. It seemed that there must be an inevitable catastrophe, but these two fellow servicemen displayed exceptional self-control, restraint and courage and landed with just the one parachute. Our everyday life is full of such instances of courage and bravery by young Soviet people. I say this to emphasize that we possess wonderful Soviet young people and that this is precisely one of the most important components of the combat power of our Soviet Armed Forces. Indeed, we are grateful and thankful to the Soviet people on the eve of our anniversary that they provide us not only with wonderful combat equipment but also with such wonderful young replenishment.

It seems that our talk is nearing its end. I shall permit myself, dear listeners, to greet you on the approaching Soviet Army and Navy Day and to wish you good health and fresh creative successes for the good of our Soviet socialist homeland.

KRASNAYA ZVEDA ON CAPABILITY OF USSR MILITARY

LD230938 Moscow TASS in English 0334 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 23 Feb, TASS -- "The immortal heroic exploits of the Soviet soldiers in the Great Patriotic War will never be forgotten," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (the RED STAR) writes today. "In that war our army discharged with credit its patriotic and internationalist duty -- to liberate not only its country but also many European and Asian countries from the [word indistinct], saving the entire world from the threat of fascist enslavement."

Were it not for the Soviet army, the newspaper remarks, the invaders would have attacked not only Europe but also America. Hitler, as documentary evidence shows, personally studied in 1940 "the question of occupying Atlantic islands with the object of waging war against America."

"The leaders of the United States and Britain at that time, evidently, understand all this and therefore did not stint pronouncements on the 'matchless heroism' and 'greatest loftiness' of our army, and more than once expressed appreciation and gratitude to it."

"But how do the present rulers of the United States and Britain repay for all the good deeds of the Soviet army?" the article asks. (?Bluntly) speaking, they repay with hatred, hypocrisy and malicious insulting slander. An unprecedented anti-Soviet clamour has been raised today in those countries and its organizers are shouting from the housetops about a mythical 'Soviet military threat.'"

"The purpose of the anti-Soviet feverish activities are clear -- to frighten the population and thus to make it reconcile itself to the monstrous expenditures on the arms race, to smear the Soviet Union and its army, to arouse hatred and hostility for the Soviet people, to condition the Americans to the idea of 'inevitability' and even 'acceptibility' of nuclear war. All this is nothing but psychological preparation for an attack on our country."

"The foes of peace have realized more than once before that socialism knows how to defend itself," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA sums up. "It has everything needed for defence. The Soviet Army has everything needed for the security of our own homeland, of its allies and friends."